The Weather
New York City and vicinity: Fair and pleasant. High in upper 70s. Moderate northwest winds. Yesterday's temperature range to 9 p.m.: High, 76, low, 65.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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Zoo Zoom
More Americans Prowl While Beasts Cavort In Modern Menageries

African Veldt in The Bronx; Badger Meter Buys a Tiger; Mercurochrome the Alpaca

A Chink in the Iron Curtain

BY JERROLD L. SCHECTER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

"Chinese alligator leaving Warsaw via Amsterdam," read a cryptic cablegram handed recently to Dr. James A. Oliver, a strapping New Yorker who saw destroyer service in World War II.

A code message for an illegal deal behind the Iron Curtain?

Nothing doing. Dr. Oliver, you see, is curator of reptiles at New York City's Bronx Zoo and had waited six years for the message. He took the cablegram at face value and hurried off to pack a box of rattlesnakes, cotton mouth moccasins, king snakes and a boa constrictor for shipment to Warsaw. The reptilian package was his end of an admittedly odd but perfectly legitimate barter to get an animal otherwise unavailable.

Watching the Wild Beasts

Trading for animals from behind the Iron Curtain is only one of the multiple tasks confronting today's zoo men. As more and more Americans become city dwellers, it seems they become more and more interested in watching—and in the case of their offspring, petting—animals from the jungle, forest and farm. "A zoo is a city dweller's psychological dream realized," comments one zoo official. If his analysis is right, a lot of Americans realize their dream; zoo attendance last year totaled some 60 million, more than a third of the entire U.S. population.

To bring wild life to big cities, the nation's 150-odd zoos, aquariums and game farms spend more than $8 million a year. This is where some of the money and effort goes:

Los Angeles is looking for a man to run a $6.6 million zoo that may feature such wonders as sonic barriers to keep free flying birds from escaping. First money for the zoo will come from bonds scheduled to be offered next month.

Cages and pens at the new $4.5 million Milwaukee Zoo are being removed wherever possible; moats will confine animals roaming about areas resembling their natural homes.

Zoo directors report rising attendance in many cities. Philadelphia's zoo, oldest in nation, last year welcomed 768,608 visitors, 12% more than in 1955. At Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo, one of the best attended in the nation, around 4 million city dwelling animal enthusiasts are expected before year's end.

Animals, of course, are what zoos are all about and new ones are arriving all the time. St. Louis Zoo official, for example, are ecstatic this week; they've just uncrated a pair of the world's rarest and most spectacular beasts—white rhinoceroses.

Perhaps the greatest present-day development of zoos—which date back at least to ancient China's Chou dynasty around 1,100 B.C.—is the increasing attention paid to children. The goal is one that might well have shocked earlier day zoo men: Get the kids right down with the animals and, of course, vice versa. Petting, feeding, poking and an occasional tail pulling are quite in order. To keep casualties down, among the animals, that is, children's zoos even employ team substitution. "All of the obliging animals in direct-contact areas have resting quarters elsewhere, and a number of stand-ins will be awaiting their turns so that none become tired or fretful," explains Miss Joan Morton Kelly, holder of A Ph.D. degree and self-styled zooperintendent of the new San Diego children's zoo.

Sliding In

San Diego boasts one of the nation's most complete children's zoos. Adults and teenagers are welcome, too, but all exhibits are on the eye level of three to six-year-olds (25 inches above ground) and bigger folks just have to adjust. Animals, all available for petting, include rabbits, lambs, lion cubs, Debby the guanaco, Kim the llama and Mercurochrome the alpaca. Children enter the petting paddock by whizzing down a slide. There's a gate, for adults averse to sliding, notes Miss Kelly, who operates on the theory that "Anything a big zoo can do, we can do littler."

There's also a barnyard complete with cows, lambs, piglets and puppies. Nearby are six incubators, each with a 110-egg capacity and a daily schedule of domestic chick hatchings. A tunnel 45 feet long and just high enough for youngsters to walk through without stooping has glass windows along one side. Behind the windows are the homes of burrowing animals — chipmunks, antelope mice, kangaroo rats and the like. The burrows are lighted by tiny electric bulbs.

The zoo attracts as many as 4,000 visitors daily, far above the maximum expected attendance of 3,000 a day. Private contributions met the entire $200,000 cost of building the zoo; a 15 cent admission charge covers maintenance costs only.

One reason for the success of this and other children's zoos, of course, is the nation's large and expanding number of youngsters. Of a total U. S. population of around 168 million in mid-1956, some 48 million had yet to see their fourteenth birthdays.

A Traveling Zoo

Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo has a 33-foot green and yellow trailer with 16 air conditioned cages and a resident zoologist who travels around to 50 children's day camps in city parks. The trailer zoo features small, easy-to-handle animals including Nosey the anteater. (Zoo-dwelling anteaters, by the way, seldom eat ants; too hard to get, say zoo officials. Most anteaters in captivity dine on canned dog food, chopped meat, milk and eggs.)

Lincoln Park Zoo also is the home of Marlin

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What's News—

* * *

Business and Finance

HOME BUILDING was given long-awaited prods by the Government. The Federal Housing Administration lowered minimum down payments on mortgages insured by the agency to 3% on the first $10,000, 15% on the next $6,000 and 30% on amounts over $16,000. Previous requirements had been 5% on the first $9,000 and 25% on amounts over that.

To attract additional funds into dwelling construction, the F.H.A. also raised to 5¼%, from 5%, the maximum interest rate which lenders can charge on F.H.A.-backed mortgages. At the same time, new limits were set on the amount of discount the F.H.A. and the Veterans Administration will allow on mortgages under their housing programs.

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Fast tax write-offs, started during the Korean war to encourage expansion of defense production, could no longer be granted after December 31, 1959, under legislation approved by the Senate Finance Committee. Its bill also would curtail the program drastically—confining it henceforth to facilities for turning out new items for the military services or the Atomic Energy Commission. This curb would be retroactive to yesterday—even if it takes Congress weeks to complete action on the proposal.

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The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to cut to 10% the present 20% Federal cabaret tax. The reduction was opposed by the Treasury on the ground that it would trim Federal revenues by $21 million annually. But it was overwhelmingly endorsed by the House as a move to spur employment opportunities for musicians and others working in hotels and night clubs.

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General Electric disclosed its major appliance division at Louisville will extend its two-week vacation shutdown an extra week this year, due to the need for "inventory adjustment." About 13,000 workers are affected. Ralph J. Cordiner, G.E. president, stated recently that the usual spring upsurge in appliance sales did not take place this year and the volume in several appliance lines "declined in recent months."

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Auto makers' changeover plans indicate a flurry of 1958 model cars will hit the market in the last week of October and the first week of November. Present schedules call for introduction in that period of 15 of the industry's 19 makes.

Ford Motor's new Edsel line is expected to get its send-off early next month. Probably the next cars to reach retail showrooms will be the Studebaker-Packard offerings—slated for mid-October.

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U. S. foreign trade slipped in June from the previous month, but continued to run ahead of the record pace of 1956. June exports and imports both fell from May, the Commerce Department reported. But the month's shipments of commercial goods abroad brought the first half total to $10.2 billion—22% above the like 1956 period. Six-month imports amounted to $6.4 billion—$100 million more than a year ago.

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Oil import restrictions on a "voluntary" basis recently ordered by President Eisenhower ran into open opposition from a second company—Atlantic Refining. It declared it will be "confronted with serious inequities" under the White House program. Late last week, Tidewater Oil Co. requested the Commerce Department to boost the amount of foreign oil Tidewater can bring into the U. S. under the plan.

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Company Notes—

American-Marietta Co.—Agreed to acquire the assets and business of Sinclair & Valentine Co., New York-based manufacturer of printing inks, pigments and chemicals. Each Sinclair share would be exchanged for 1.15 shares of American-Marietta.

American Zinc—Earnings for the June quarter slid sharply as a result of the drop in zinc prices and a readjustment of inventories in June in line with the price decrease. Net fell to 26 cents a share, compared with 71 cents earned in the June quarter last year.

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Markets—

Stocks—Volume 1,790,000 shares. Dow-Jones industrials 500.78, off 0.85%; rails 149.25, off 0.86%; utilities 69.88, up 0.27%. **London**—Holiday.

Bonds—Volume $3,560,000. Dow-Jones 40 bonds 86.20, unchanged; high grade rails 86.16, off 0.01; speculative rails 84.45, off 0.07; utilities 84.93, off 0.14; industrials 89.25, up 0.20.

Commodities — Dow-Jones futures index 159.27, up 0.08; spot index 162.55, up 0.14.

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Earnings—

	—Net Income—		Per Com Shr	
Quarter June 30:	1957	1956	1957	1956
Amerada Petroleum	$6,901,341	$5,929,028	$1.09	$.94
Amer. Maracaibo	697,598	592,133	.23	.18
General Cigar	803,446	645,770	1.51	1.18
Natl.-U. S. Radiator	136,923	107,023	.12	.10
Olin Mathieson	9,704,997	11,323,418	.73	.87
Robertshaw-Fult.	1,168,992	1,031,634	.71	.60
6 mos. June 30:				
Boeing Airplane Co.	16,302,200	14,488,789	2.47	c2.22
Getty Oil Co.	12,962,123	3,976,831	.88	c.26
Edison Stores	1,331,063	1,187,908	1.40	1.24
Year July 31:				
Litton Industries	1,750,000	1,019,703	a1.47	a.97

a-On shares at close of period. c-On present shares.

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* * *

World-Wide

JOHNSON ACCUSED Nixon of "a propaganda campaign" against the jury trial clause.

The Senate Democratic leader struck back at a statement the Vice President made following Senate approval of the amendment: "This was one of the saddest days in the history of the Senate because this was a vote against the right to vote." Johnson commented that "any objective person, who is not playing politics, knows that this bill represents an advance in the field of civil rights."

Johnson said final action on the measure would come Wednesday or Thursday and he predicted "a more substantial vote for passage than there was for the jury trial amendment."

An Administration source has predicted Eisenhower would veto the bill if it contains a jury trial provision. The President is putting his weight behind an effort to junk the amendment in a House-Senate conference.

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THE NAVY WILL MOTHBALL 60 ships within five months as an economy measure.

Among the warships to be withdrawn from the Atlantic and Pacific fleets are the last of the Navy's active battleships, the Iowa, eight destroyers and two submarines. The Iowa's sister ship, the Wisconsin, was previously scheduled to be taken out of service in October.

The Navy said several modern vessels will be placed into operation during the next 12 months to offset the mothballing.

The new vessels will include conventional and nuclear-powered submarines, destroyers and the super-aircraft carrier Ranger, which will be commissioned next Saturday.

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A DOWNGRADING OF BULGANIN, dropped from a West German trip, was rumored.

A Soviet embassy explanation in Berlin failed to scotch the story that the Russian premier is about to be pushed aside in a continuing Kremlin power struggle. An embassy spokesman said Anastas I. Mikoyan, Russia's top economic expert, will fly with Communist Party boss Krushchev to Berlin Wednesday because economic questions will be discussed mainly. The spokesman denied Bulganin is ill.

Khrushchev took Mikoyan to Romania last week for secret conferences with Yugoslavia's President Tito. Bulganin's absence was conspicuous since major political issues were discussed. Some observers say Mikoyan may replace Bulganin.

In Moscow, Bulganin went about his duties as usual. He met with a Japanese delegation seeking to ban nuclear weapons and showed up at a reception given by a visiting Syrian delegation. Radio Moscow said Khrushchev, Defense Minister Zhukov and other Soviet leaders also attended the reception.

Tito returned to Belgrade following his meeting in Romania with Khrushchev. Radio Moscow said the talks firmed up an agreement on "concrete forms of cooperation" between Russian and Yugoslav Communist parties.

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A UNION OFFICER testified his office was secretly used by a "paper" Teamsters local.

Sam Getlan, secretary-treasurer of a Jewelry Workers Union local in New York, told the McClellan committee his name was used as president and his office as a mailing address without his knowledge. The only explanation he could give was "maybe they needed an officer, that's all."

The committee said his testimony was designed to help trace a complex setup of Teamsters "paper" locals. McClellan has asserted union Vice President James Hoffa persuaded the Teamsters to set up the locals, without members, to put John O'Rourke in as head of Teamsters Joint Council 26 and cement Hoffa's influence in New York.

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Defense Secretary Wilson said he has "no difference of opinion" with Eisenhower on a budget reform plan awaiting House action. It provides for Congressional appropriation of operating funds for Government departments strictly on a year-to-year basis. Wilson had been quoted in Congressional testimony as criticizing the Administration-backed plan, but yesterday he said his comments were aimed at another problem.

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The Imam of Oman appealed to the U. S. and Russia to "take appropriate action to end British aggression against the people of Oman." British forces were reported grouping with the army of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman for a blow against rebel tribesmen led by the Imam in the Nizwa area.

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The Senate approved U. S. bartering of farm surpluses for strategic materials with Iron Curtain nations except for Russia, Red China and nations controlled by Red China. The authorization came with passage of a $1.3 billion Administration bill to revive and extend the farm surplus disposal program for another year.

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An Israeli official testified in Tel Aviv that Jacob Heruti, an alleged terrorist, bombed the Soviet embassy in Jerusalem in 1953 with the aim of provoking a war between Russia and the West. Other plans of Heruti's organization, the official added, included the slaying of British Foreign Secretary Lloyd and Eric Johnston, special U. S. representative to the Mid-East.

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The Army said it is making "feasibility studies" of a new missile reportedly in the 600 to 800-mile range. The research was authorized by Defense Secretary Wilson, although he has limited the Army to operational use of missiles with a 200-mile range.

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Jordan reported tension arising from Syrian press attacks against the Hashemite kingdom has been removed. The two nations reportedly had been on the verge of a diplomatic split. Officials of the Arab countries issued a joint statement looking toward "brotherly relations."

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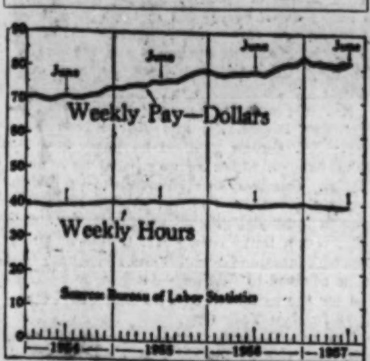
Britain and Malaya scrapped their 1948 agreement binding the Southeast Asian peninsula to the crown. Officials signed a new pact recognizing the new nation of Malaya as an independent member of the Commonwealth, effective August 31.

Hours & Earnings



INCREASES in average weekly earnings and the length of the work week were recorded in June for production workers in manufacturing industries. Pay envelopes (gross) averaged $82.89 per week for an average 39.9 hour work week. In May, earnings were $81.78 per week for 39.7 hours of work. In June of last year, earnings averaged $79.19 and the work week 40.2 hours.

Tokyo Tycoons Build Highway on Rooftops At Tenants' Expense

Imperial Moat, a Shopping Center and 250 Signatures Figure in the Project

BY IGOR OGANESOFF
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TOKYO—The strangest road in the world is being built in the heart of this traffic-tangled metropolis.

It's an express highway which leaps along the rooftops of office buildings and stores. It's being built not by the city but as the hobby of 39 business tycoons.

The stores and offices, brand new, are an integral part of the project. Their rentals will eventually pay off the cost of the highway overhead. And to help swing the original investment, each tenant who signs up must also lend the builders a sum proportionate to the area he will be occupying.

"Japan is very poor—in space and capital," says Mr. Saburo Honma, of the Taisei Construction Company, who is boss of the building job. "We can't afford to put up just a highway—we have to build something under it, too."

Mr. Yasui Asked; Mr. Higuchi Answered

It all started a few years ago when the Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, asked Mr. Minoru Higuchi, retired president of the powerful Mitsubishi Real Estate Company, for advice on the best way to aid the city's congested business district.

Mr. Higuchi's answer was to put income-producing buildings under a roadway—and let private business handle the whole thing. Governor Yasui agreed.

Chipping in sums ranging from the yen equivalent of $700 to $5,500, Mr. Higuchi and 38 of his prominent business friends—top executives in everything from advertising to heavy machinery production—collected $333,000 and formed the Tokyo Express Highway Co., Ltd. As youthful executive director Kenichi Matsuo puts it, "they invested just for the fun of it." Mr. Higuchi was naturally elected president.

"In 20 years or so," Mr. Matsuo goes on, "when we've broken even on our investment and paid off all our debts, we'll give the highway and the office buildings free to the City of Tokyo."

A Short Sprint

The Tokyo Express Highway, scheduled for completion in another two years, will barely allow the motorist time to settle his foot on the accelerator before he has to shift it to the brake. The entire highway is only seven-eighths of a mile long. Besides terminals at either end, there will be three entrances along the route. The roadway itself is 39-feet wide with three lanes, the center one for passing. "It's going to be a tight squeeze," admits construction boss Honma, "especially for big American cars."

If you clamber up a shaky wooden ladder behind assistant construction chief Masao Shinomura, and breathlessly chin yourself over the yard-high parapet along a completed quarter-mile section of the highway, to left and right you can see two gentle curves, both gracefully banked, as on a bobsled run.

"Actually," comments robust Mr. Shinomura sadly, "the banking is probably unnecessary. The way Tokyo traffic is these days I doubt whether anybody will be able to drive over 20 miles an hour on our expressway."

The route is shaped like a shallow "U." Starting on the fringe of the financial district at Kyobashi, the piggyback highway will snake around the massive Asahi Newspaper Building and past the rakish new Picadilly movie theatre, shoulder its way between the tiny bars of a jammed entertainment quarter and finally coast down to street level on the Ginza—Tokyo's Fifth Avenue. The highway will soar free of its undercarriage of shops and offices only briefly to cross avenues and a few narrow alleys.

Nudging on the Sidewalk

The first thousand-foot stretch with two floors of offices and basement warehouse was begun April 1, 1953, and completed late in 1954. It stood this way—an isolated segment of elevated roadway—for the better part of two years with no further progress visible, although the offices were fully occupied. Passersby would nudge each other knowingly and chuckle that "the company needs another tenant before it can build another ten yards of highway."

"Because this is government land we're building on," explains Tokyo Express Highway Company's Mr. Matsuo, "it takes a little longer to get things done. Everytime we want to make a minor change in our plans we have to get signatures from about 250 people in the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Transportation and other agencies."

Actually most of the delay is the result of some knotty preliminary construction prob-

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Commodity Letter

A Special Staff Report on Price and Production Trends Affecting Industry

UNCLE SAM'S corn pile threatens to grow, despite a smaller crop this year.

The corn crop makes a good recovery from late planting in many Midwest areas. This probably will be reflected in a new Government crop forecast due Friday. But the estimate is still expected to be in the neighborhood of 3.1 billion bushels, some 10% below last year's bumper return. Lower over-all yields plus sharp Government-induced acreage cuts will be responsible.

Federal surplus storekeepers expect to get no relief from the production cutback—not for another year anyway. Government corn holdings may climb to $2.4 billion by next June 30, up $300 million from the fiscal year just ended, and a record for that date. Reason: Uncle Sam is still taking title to 1956-crop corn now under prop loans; much of the 1957 crop will likely head for the support shelter if market prices stay low.

Officials say Federal holdings of the five other "basics" will shape up this way by next June 30: Wheat, rice and tobacco down; peanuts up; cotton about the same.

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EASTERN DROUGHT withers summer vegetable bargains for seaboard shoppers.

The prolonged dry spell kills crops on many of the truck farms which surround Eastern metropolitan areas. Supermarkets depend on these growers for much of their summer supply of fresh vegetables.

Some wholesale produce prices soar: Locally-raised lettuce costs as much as $3 for 24 heads, twice as much as a year ago. Yellow squash brings about $1.50 a half bushel, up from 50 cents last summer. Tomatoes, cucumbers, snap beans and celery also wear higher price tags.

Widespread irrigation helps the situation in key New York and New Jersey growing areas. It's estimated that 85% of the farms on Long Island, for example, are watered artificially.

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DAIRY DELUGE forces Uncle Sam to speed his butter and cheese buying.

More dairymen fight shrinking profit margins by boosting production. Result: Milk output this year may rise to a record 127.5 billion pounds, 1% above the 1956 peak. Consumption of some major dairy products, however, isn't keeping pace with population growth. Officials say per capita butter consumption so far this year trails the 1956 rate of 8.7 pounds which was the lowest in three years. A downturn in cheese eating is forecast, too.

The Government races to take up the slack. Price support purchases of butter since the start of the dairy year on April 1 total about 115 million pounds, more than 6% over the same months last year. Cheese purchases in the same period exceed 105 million pounds, 46% more than last year.

Some dairymen blame weight-watchers, as well as arch-rival margarine, for the butter slump.

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BAMBOO PLANTATIONS: Researchers contend the shiny wood is a cheaper paper-making material than pine. It grows faster, can be reduced to pulp easier and with less chemicals and bleaches. Atlanta's Herty Foundation has already produced wrapping paper, newsprint and tissue from bamboo and says it should be pushed as a major Southern crop.

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COFFEE STRETCHING worries Latin Americans. Housewives and restaurants, by using more water per cup, now squeeze about 60 cups from each pound of regular coffee, Federal specialists say. In the 1930's, the yield was 40 to 45 cups. Manufacturers also get more instant coffee from a pound of beans with improved, but secret, processes. The frugality upsets coffee growers, who keep expanding output.

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COTTON PICKING field hands steadily give way to machine harvesters. Mechanical pickers and strippers plucked 27% of last year's cotton crop, up from 23% in 1955 and 6% in 1949. Further gains are likely this year. More than half the crop in Western states last year was machine-harvested; most cotton is still picked by hand in the Southeast, where farms are small.

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PEPPER PRICES may scoot higher in the weeks ahead. This major condiment now wholesales for around 27 cents a pound in New York, some 10 cents cheaper than last year. But traders forecast smaller crops in the big producing areas. India may grow only 21,000 tons, down 12% from last year; Sarawak's harvest is estimated at 12,000 tons, down a third.

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FOREIGN WHEAT bargains help check the U. S. export spree.

Uncle Sam subsidizes exporters to keep U. S. wheat prices attractive on world markets. But some rival nations still sell cheaper. In Liverpool, the cut-rate U. S. grain goes for around $2.00 a bushel. But French wheat sells at $1.62, Argentine at $1.93, Russian at $1.99 and Australian at $1.93. Canadian wheat, with no export subsidy, is higher at $2.06. Ottawa officials, though, are pondering competitive remedies.

World wheat becomes more plentiful. France is harvesting 395 million bushels, up 65% from last year. Belgium's harvest may be a record; India, Portugal, Greece and Syria also expect bigger crops. This cancels one factor that supported last season's record U. S. exports of above 525 million bushels; grain merchants think 1957-58 shipments may be about a third lower.

The export potential hasn't faded completely; some European nations may want to replenish their low reserve stocks with foreign grain.

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SALAD GOURMETS can count on full cruets of imported olive oil. Output in the Mediterranean basin is expected to climb 29% above last season, when cold weather nipped millions of trees. The area produces more than 95% of the world's olive oil; it may export around 100,000 tons this year, up from 70,000 in 1956.

The Supersonic '60s
Plane Makers Predict Fewer But Bigger, More Diversified Firms

Switch to Missiles, Jetliners, Slimmer Military Orders Buffet Aircraft Industry

Cushioning a Corporate Blow

BY RICHARD COOKE AND ED CONY
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

America's aircraft industry, bucking the head winds of a technological revolution, is flying into an era of corporate turbulence.

While in the process of switching from manned military aircraft to missiles and from piston-driven commercial airliners to super-speedy jet craft, the industry is being rocked by cutbacks in Government spending and a scramble for a shrinking number of U.S. contracts.

Immediate effects: Scattered layoffs at aircraft plants, a general belt-tightening by aircraft makers, and widespread confusion over the Government's aircraft procurement policies.

The long-range impact: A stepped-up drive for more product diversification (to hedge against recurring economy moves in Washington); a move by plane makers to centralize their operations in fewer plants, and less dependence on subcontractors for plane parts.

Fewer Projects, Fewer Companies

Peering ahead a few years, industry leaders predict vast changes in the type of things that fly—and in the kind and number of companies that make these craft and their components.

"There are too many companies in the missile field for all to survive indefinitely," reasons Arthur E. Raymond, vice president and executive committee member of Douglas Aircraft Co., in Santa Monica, Calif. "The stringency of the national budget and the maturing of the industry will mean a smaller number of military projects to go around."

James H. (Dutch) Kindelberger, chairman of North American Aviation Co., in Inglewood, Calif., six miles distant, agrees and philosophizes: "Time will take care of reducing the number of companies in the field, either through attrition or merger."

And another aviation industry pioneer, Robert E. Gross, chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., in Burbank, tells an interviewer: "I feel the industry would do well to group itself into fewer, stronger units. Better," he says, "to have a few strong oak trees than a forest of bushes and saplings."

Cutbacks, Optimism

Each of these executives, of course, professes the strongest optimism about his own company's chances of survival in the predicted shakeout, even though all three firms have been touched by the Pentagon's current economizing efforts—Douglas through the cancellation of a Navy fighter plane and a big cargo transport; North American through the scrapping of the Navaho missile project; and Lockheed through the stretch-out on deliveries of its F-104 jet fighter.

These and other cutbacks apparently are only the beginning of the Administration's latest campaign to check spending. Defense Secretary Wilson let it be known the other day that the "bad news" for defense contractors "is not all out yet." He figures somewhere between $1 billion and $1.5 billion will be lopped off defense funds for procurement in this current fiscal year, which began July 1. Actual spending by the Air Force this year will be trimmed about 7% to about $7 billion, compared with $7.5 billion in fiscal 1957, calculates Air Force Secretary James H. Douglas. Even so, he notes, that spending would be the largest for the Air Force in any year except 1957.

Postponing Production Goals

Most aircraft industry executives agree the effect of this Pentagon purse pinching will not be severe—at least immediately. Basically what it means, they say, is that the programs for new planes and missiles will go more slowly than originally planned and goals set for 1958 or 1959 just will not be reached. There have been, to be sure, some dislocations. Only last week, for example, Boeing Aircraft Co. disclosed it plans to reduce its labor force by 9,000 to 12,000 workers before the year's end because of the Government's economy moves. And Wright Aeronautical Division of Curtiss-Wright Co. at Wood-Ridge, N. J., laid off 500 workers as a result of the discontinuance of the Navaho missile.

Boeing perhaps best illustrates the nature—and possible consequences—of the new turn in defense spending. Until recently, the Air Force had intended to set up a separate facility for Boeing in California so it could build the Bomarc missile. Then came the economy wave and the Air Force asked Boeing to do the job in its existing plant. As a result, Boeing is concentrating its production of B-52 bombers in its Wichita, Kan., plant and planning to build the Bomarc in its Seattle facility which up to now has been at work on B-52's.

Impact on Bell

With the B-52 switch will come some subcontractor shakeups, too. Bell Aircraft Corp. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., which has been a substantial Boeing subcontractor, will no longer build engine nacelles and other components after the B-52 production is concentrated in Wichita. It's understood Rohr Aircraft Corp. of San Diego will get the entire job, formerly split with Bell.

Clearly as irksome to aircraft brass as the actual Pentagon cutbacks and program stretchouts is the manner in which they're being made. Grouses the president of one large company: "We aren't told or consulted at all about these moves. We get them first from stories in the newspapers."

Perturbing the plane makers, too, is the lack of any clearcut idea as to when the planes of today will be outmoded by the craft of tomorrow. Planes and missiles, of course, cannot be ordered one day and delivered the next; there's a great time lag during which companies must get into production gear. And un-

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Senate Unit Hears of 'Phony' Teamster Union Voting By 'Phantom' Locals, How 'Bouncing' Charter Works

Witness Says He Didn't Know He Was Supposed to Be President of One Local

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—Senate investigators heard a story of how "phony" Teamster Union votes were cast from "phantom" Teamster Union locals, and how Teamster officials passed around a "bouncing, charter" in another union from person to person.

The key witness in the complicated maze was Sam Getlan, now secretary-treasurer of Coin Machine Employes Local 26 of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. International Jewelry Workers Union. He told the Special Senate Investigating Committee that although he was listed as an officer in two of the phantom, or "paper" locals, he "didn't know anything about" their formation—even though he was supposed to be president of one of them.

Mr. Getlan did, however, shed some light on how the "bouncing charter" which was first issued by the old A.F.L. United Auto Workers (now the Allied Industrial Workers), came under the apparent control of Teamster union officials and then vanished. But two Teamster officials—including the one Mr. Getlan said he got the "bouncing charter" from in the first place—took the Fifth Amendment to all questions about how the charter skipped from person to person in its brief existence.

A local union charter gives that local the jurisdiction to organize and bargain for employes doing a certain type of work in a certain area. Paper locals are unions with a charter giving them this grant by the parent union, but with a few officers and no members. In the hands of racketeers, they can be used to shake down employers in their jurisdiction in exchange for certain benefits from the union—such as soft contracts and the guarantee they won't be organized by any other union.

Mr. Getlan's testimony opened on two Teamster Locals, 275 and 258 in New York City. Mr. Getlan testified he never saw the documents on which he was listed as a union official. One was an application to the Teamster Union for a charter, which later was granted and designated as Local 275. The other was a letter listing Mr. Getlan as president of Teamster Local 258 and requesting that he be allowed to vote as a delegate in an election for the president of Teamster Joint Council 16 in New York City.

The two Teamster locals, 275 and 258, had been identified by the committee as the Teamster "paper locals," which committee counsel Robert Kennedy claims were largely filled with friends of John Dioguardi, also known as Johnny Dio. Dio, convicted recently of extortion, has been described as a close friend of Teamster Vice President James Hoffa.

Votes from these locals and five other "paper" locals, which had few or no members, were cast in the election for president of the giant New York Joint Council, a body of some 58 Teamster locals, the committee said. John O'Rourke, regarded as Mr. Hoffa's candidate, opposed Martin Lacey. The committee said the 42 votes from the "paper" locals all were for Mr. O'Rourke. After a wrangle over the votes, Mr. Lacey first became president but then resigned and Mr. O'Rourke took the office.

Mr. Getlan, whose testimony frequently had committee Chairman McClellan (D., Ark.), Counsel Kennedy and other members of the committee openly guffawing, also told part of the history of what the committee has called the "bouncing charter." This charter, which started out in the old A.F.L. United Auto Workers, was passed from person to person apparently for no other reason than the request for a local union charter from these persons.

Mr. Getlan said that in the three months he had the charter of Local 228, having gotten it from a Teamster official, he took $8,840 out of the local in salaries and expenses, never paid anything in per capita to the international union and finally gave the charter back to the Teamster Union official from whom he had gotten it originally.

Two men who got their hands on the U.A.W. Local 228 charter at one time or another, according to evidence before the committee, were officials of Teamster locals. And both —Philip Kazansky, an official of Teamster Local 269, and Milton Holt, secretary-treasurer of Local 805—pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer any questions on their roles in the odyssey of the bouncing charter.

According to Counsel Kennedy, the odyssey went this way: The charter was first issued by the U.A.W., while Dio was in charge of the union's New York operations, to Sidney Hodes, a U.A.W. official described as an associate of Dio. From Mr. Hodes, the 228 charter went to Mr. Holt, then to Mr. Getlan, back to Mr. Holt and then to Mr. Kazansky.

Mr. Kennedy brought Paul Tierney, a staff investigator, on the stand to identify the documents listing Mr. Getlan's name. Mr. Getlan conceded that the address of Local 258 was his business address but said he was never president of the Teamsters Union local. As for the documents, he told the committee, "This is the first time I ever saw them. I don't know anything about" either of the unions or the other persons listed on the documents.

"I was never elected president of Local 258 as far as I know," Mr. Getlan declared. He also said he had never attended a meeting of Joint Council 16 despite the fact a vote was evidently cast in his name.

Mr. Getlan said he was "operating as an independent" in the coin machine business and needed a charter "so I applied for one through some people I knew." He didn't identify the people. He added that he did not make any formal application but after five or six months he got a phone call from Mr. Holt and he says "here is your charter."

Mr. Getlan explained that under the charter he had about 100 members, some 30% of them employers, engaged in the coin machine distributing business.

As to what service the union performed, Mr. Getlan was vague, but later agreed with Counsel Kennedy that the local worked in close association with the employers and that was the basic reason for the union's existence. One of the functions of the union, Mr. Kennedy brought out, was to keep new people from entering the territory of employers who were members of the union. This would be done, Mr. Getlan agreed, by setting up picket lines around any location that was trying to use coin machines from an "outside" operator.

Hoffa Makes No Move to Spur Building Trades Unions Revolt

BY LOUIS KRAAR
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Jimmy Hoffa's much-publicized threat to incite revolt of the building trades unions against the A.F.L.-C.I.O. died quietly.

A resolution that had been interpreted as raising the threat of a pull-out from the parent federation had been expected to be pushed by the Midwest Teamsters Union boss. Such a resolution actually was never offered here at a special convention of the Building Trades and Construction Department.

Instead, the building trades organizations decided to try again to settle the jurisdictional problem that had brought the challenge of A.F.L.-C.I.O. policy—what work the trades unions are entitled to do and what belongs to the industrial unions, such as the auto and steelworkers.

Another Meeting Set

A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany assured the building trades group he would call another meeting of craft and industrial union representatives next week, said Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers Union President. Mr. Schoemann reported on the work of a five-member craft union committee which has met with a similar industrial union group.

"We ought to be able to sit down and solve this problem, but not by arbitration," Mr. Schoemann said.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Meany announced a settlement plan on the jurisdictional policy dispute which supposedly had endorsement of both building trades and industrial union leaders.

This plan gives new building construction to craft unions and plant maintenance work to industrial unions. But many types of jobs are placed in a "doubtful area" that includes alterations, relocation of facilities and major repairs to plants. Under the Meany plan, disputes about these types of work would be resolved by a regional system of arbitration, with past practice in various areas to be considered.

The craft unions believe they should perform most of this work that Mr. Meany placed in the doubtful area, Mr. Schoemann said.

Hoffa Takes Floor

Mr. Hoffa took the floor after Mr. Schoemann's report and said, "I understand Mr. Meany's plan will be re-analyzed and reevaluated."

"I think that's been made quite clear," asserted Richard J. Gray, president of the Building Trades Department.

Explaining later why he never offered his resolution, Mr. Hoffa said: "We achieved what we wanted in Mr. Schoemann's report. It said the same thing our resolution was going to say."

The missing resolution was proclaimed via a press release from Teamsters Union headquarters in Washington over the weekend. The Washington announcement said Teamster delegates to the Atlantic City gathering would support a proposal adopted by the Detroit Building and Construction Trades Council.

It is understood in Washington the press release was written in Detroit and merely handed out by the union headquarters. Mr. Hoffa is an influential vice president of the Detroit Building Trades Council.

At Atlantic City, however, he denied he authorized the press release. He also disclaimed any plan to incite the crafts unions to leave the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

He did say at Atlantic City that he agrees with the Detroit resolution. It expressed favor for the A.F.L.-C.I.O. merger, but added: "We are not prepared to pay the high price tag that the ultimate product now carries." This was widely interpreted as the first step by Mr. hoffa to get his way with the A.F.L.-C.I.O., or lead a walkout from it.

Whether the crafts unions would go along with him was another matter.

Asked about such a move, Plumbers Union President Schoemann replied: "It would be a miracle if he had that much power at this point." Another delegate put it this way: "Jimmy Hoffa couldn't even lead us down the boardwalk."

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Regular Features

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Tuesday, August 6, 1957

Government Cuts FHA Minimum Down-Payments, Raises Interest Rate Ceiling to 5¼% to Spur Housing

It Also Sets Discount Limits On Insured Loans and Revamps FNMA Prices

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — The Government lowered the down-payment floor and raised the interest rate ceiling on home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

In moves designed to spur homebuilding, the Eisenhower Administration also set discount limits on mortgages backed by the F.H.A. and Veterans Administration; laid down new rules for G.I. lending practices, and revamped prices the Federal National Mortgage Association will pay for Government-backed mortgages.

The down-payment minimum requirement was trimmed to 3% on the first $9,000 of appraised valuation, 15% on the next $6,000 and 30% on the amount between $16,000 and the F.H.A.'s insurance limit of $20,000. Until now, the down payment floor was 5% on the first $9,000 and 25% on the rest.

The maximum permissible interest rate on F.H.A.-insured mortgages was boosted to 5¼% from 5%. This increase was authorized by the housing commissioner under a provision of the law that allows him to raise it as high as 6% if necessary to meet serious home-building conditions.

Neither the down-payment nor interest rate actions affected the V.A.'s loan guaranty program. The present minimum down-payment requirement on such G.I. mortgages is 2%. The current 4½% interest rate maximum cannot be increased without Congress changing the law.

All the terms, of course, are minimum and maximum limits the Government will allow on home loans it insures under its programs. The open market actually sets the rates at which lenders will put up cash for housing. In many instances these days, the money market terms are stiff in comparison with the Government rates.

Victory for Homebuilding Advocates

The down-payment decision represents a victory for homebuilding advocates in and out of the Government. While the Council of Economic Advisers and other top Administration economists had argued the easier terms would be inflationary, housing agency officials and the industry contended they were needed to reverse the lagging building pace.

The interest rate boost is designed to help meet another complaint of the industry—scarcity of mortgage money—by making the Federally-backed paper more attractive.

The down payment and other actions by the F.H.A. and F.N.M.A. take effect today. The V.A. said its action on discounts was taking effect on all appraisal requests received on or after yesterday.

Government limits on discounts made clear that borrowers aren't supposed to have to pay the discounts themselves. However, builders commonly figure the price of the discount into the price of a house.

The discount is the amount deducted from the face value of the mortgage when it's sold to enable the person holding the mortgage to receive a greater yield on his investment than the interest rate alone would pay.

Up to yesterday, neither the F.H.A. nor the V.A. had limits on discounts.

Now, the discount limits will range regionally up to 2½% on F.H.A. mortgages.

New Range on Discounts

On V.A. mortgages, the discounts now can range to maximums from 3% to 5½%, depending on the region, on home loans with down-payments of less than 10%. On loans with down payments of more than 10%, permissable discounts can range to maximums between 2½% and 5%, depending on regions.

The V.A. reaffirmed its declaration that "no allowance for the discount rate paid by the builder will be made by V.A. in appraising G.I. homes."

In accordance with the 1957 housing law, V.A. said, it will limit the fees and other charges payable by the builder in obtaining construction financing.

The V.A. controls also made these requirements:

In order to get interim conventional construction financing, builders may pay up to 6% interest, a service charge of 2½% and various other technical and miscellaneous expenses;

V.A. will allow builders to pay a commitment fee of up to 1% of the G.I. loan to a lender making a loan to the veteran or to the investor who agrees to buy the loan from the lender;

Builders may pay service fees for "stand-by" or "warehousing" agreements in excess of the allowable discounts, and

Sellers of used homes may pay the allowable discount and commitment fees.

In addition, the Federal National Mortgage Association set new purchase prices for mortgages carrying the new F.H.A. 5¼% interest rate and revised purchase prices for F.H.A. and V.A. mortgages carrying 5% and 4½% rates. These new F.N.M.A. prices range from par to 98 to 92 for 4½% mortgages. This concerns F.N.M.A.'s secondary mortgage market operations and applies to offerings on or after August 6.

Least Expected Move

Uncle Sam's easing of F.H.A. down payment terms to those allowed by Congress in the 1957 housing act was the least expected of the series of actions.

The Eisenhower Administration has been debating whether or not to set easier allowable rates on its housing program ever since Congress passed a compromise housing bill this summer. This measure permitted the lower down payment requirements and other actions.

Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole said, in announcing the actions, "It is expected that these actions will facilitate the flow of available mortgage investment funds into the financing of lower-priced homes and thereby make it easier for American families in the lower and middle-income groups to purchase homes."

He added that the Administration figures the steps will aid home purchases by World War II veterans, whose special entitlement to a home loan guaranty under the Veterans Administration runs out next July.

In a brief reference to the Intra-Administration struggle over the possible inflationary effects of the lower down payments, Mr. Cole asserted the goal of the rules changes is to "channel a larger share of mortgage investment funds into the financing of lower-priced homes without increasing inflationary pressures in our economy."

The administration's action drew immediate criticism from Rep. Rains (D., Ala.) chairman of a special House Banking subcommittee on housing. "Apparently this Administration cannot take any action in the financial field which does not benefit the big banking interests in some way," he asserted. He said Congress "in no way intended that reduced F.H.A. down payments be coupled with a higher interest rate.

Rep. Rains asserted the interest charge has been raised so high by the Administration "that there is a serious question in my mind as to whether the whole intent of the F.H.A. program is being nullified." He said Congress should restudy the program and may have to place some sort of a "reasonable limit" on the interest rate. "Before long I am afraid the only limitation will be the usury laws of our several states," the lawmaker said.

Government housing officials disclosed yesterday they hold the view that mortgage money conditions probably will remain tight for the next few months.

In testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee last week, and just made public, they foresaw no immediate flow of additional money for mortgage purchases.

"The picture looks to me for the next six months . . . that we will have a relatively tight money market," said Norman P. Mason, F.H.A. commissioner. He told the group money is going for short term credit rather than long-term credit as well as for new plant construction. This is desirable because it creates jobs, he said, but "undesirable since it takes money away from the housing field."

J. Stanley Baughman, president of the Federal National Mortgage Association, said that in the immediate future he believes the housing industry "will ride along in the same volume it is now." He said there may be "some slight improvement" from the lower F.H.A. down payment, but that this would be partly offset by a decline in the V.A. housing program.

Phillips Petroleum Reports Discovery Well in Alberta

CALGARY—Phillips Petroleum Co. reported that its Kayboo Middle Devonian formation discovery well in Alberta flowed oil at rates up to 1,680 barrels daily on restricted flow during initial production tests.

The well, 30 miles southeast of the Sturgeon Lake south oilfield, ran four one-hour restricted flow tests through various size openings.

The well was drilled by Phillips on farm-out acreage from Standard Oil Co. of California and British American Oil Co., Ltd. It is now awaiting further tests.

Sohio Starts Up Struck Lima Refinery With Supervisory Personnel

LIMA, Ohio—Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) announced its strike-bound Lima refinery has been started up with supervisory personnel at the controls. At the same time the company invited Sohio employes, out on strike for eight weeks in a wage dispute, to return to their jobs.

The refinery start-up at Lima stemmed, the company said, from developments over the week-end in which the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union reverted to demands made by the union at the start of the strike June 7.

The action, according to Seward Bolles, Lima refinery manager, cancelled out four months of negotiations which he said had produced near agreement on contract terms.

The decision to reopen the Lima refinery, a company spokesman explained, followed requests made by some of the striking employes that operations be resumed.

The Lima opening is the first move to get operations under way at the company's five refineries since the strike began early in June.

Great Lakes Steel Corp. Strike Enters 5th Day With No Meetings Set

ECORSE, Mich.—An unauthorized walkout by workers at the Great Lakes Steel Corp. plant here entered its fifth day today with no sign of a meeting between management and the union.

Officials of the United Steelworkers of America local 1299 conducted executive meetings all day yesterday. None was available for comment.

The strike began Friday afternoon when workers left their jobs to protest the firing of 117 workers and a reported accumulation of grievances.

Paul Carnahan, Great Lakes president, said the mills would reopen "only when the company is satisfied that there will no longer be illegal strikes in violation of our contract."

Owens-Illinois Glass Contract

JACKSONVILLE Fla.—Owens-Illinois Glass Co. awarded a contract for modernization of its pulp and paperboard plant here to Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.

The program to cost over $2,000,000, will include an experimental unit for continuous cooking of wood chips and extension and modernization of a paper-making machine now in use, according to C. G. McLaren, vice president of Owens-Illinois.

TV Engineers Walk Off Jobs At ABC Stations in 4 Cities

CHICAGO—(UP)—A surprise walkout of engineers halted television shows at the American Broadcasting Company's Chicago outlet and spread to ABC stations in Hollywood, San Francisco and New York.

Sterling C. Quinlan, station vice president, said the reason for the walkout, which started at Station WBKB here, was not determined.

However, George W. Smith, international president of the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, charged the station with "transferring work out of the bargaining unit to an affiliate station."

Mr. Smith said that 700 to 900 union members were involved in the nationwide walkout. Mr. Quinlan said administrative personnel resumed operations of WBKB after the walkout began.

An ABC spokesman in New York said supervisory personnel had taken over technicians' jobs in all the affected cities. He said the network was operating smoothly.

Auto Makers Plan to Launch Most Of Their '58 Models Late in October

Present Schedules Call for 15 Cars to Debut About Then; Edsel Bows Month Earlier

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

DETROIT — If you plan to go shopping for 1958 cars this fall and want the pick of the field, mark your calendar for about November 15.

By then, barring last minute changes, all of the new models will be out, according to an informal poll of the auto makers.

Five of the industry's 19 makes will bow earlier than last year. This group includes the Buick, Mercury, Pontiac, Packard and Studebaker. The remainder of the industry is shooting for about the same dates or later than a year ago.

With one exception, the introduction date will be more closely bunched than in recent years, falling between October 15 and November 15. Last year, they ranged from October 3 for Ford to January 24, 1957, for the Packard, and 1955 saw a wide dispersal within a period from September 8 to December 15.

New Edsel the Exception

The one exception this year is Ford Motor Co.'s brand new Edsel, which will make its bow at least a month ahead of any other make. Although the official introduction date of the Edsel has not been announced, it can be expected to get its send-off in the first week of September. The earliest that any other car has appeared during the last seven years was on September 8, 1955, when the 1956 Lincoln was announced.

Probably the next cars to hit the market after the Edsel will be the offerings of Studebaker-Packard Corp., which are scheduled for October 15, with the possible exception of one yet unnamed Studebaker model. Last year, the Studebaker was announced on November 8, and the Packard not until the following January. The South Bend auto company will be likely to close down for model changes about the middle of this month.

A flurry of new model announcements will occur in the last week of October and the first week of November, with a total of 15 makes, out of the industry's 19, squeezing their openings into that period. This may turn out to be the biggest two-week bombardment of new model promotion that the American consumer has seen.

The two leaders in auto sales, Ford and Chevrolet, were separated by 15 days in introducing their 1957 models, with Fords appearing October 3 and Chevrolets on October 18. This year, Chevrolet is aiming for the last of October and Ford for around November 1.

About the Same for Chrysler

All the Chrysler Corp. cars appeared on October 30 last year. They won't be introduced before then this year; chances are good that the introduction date will be about the same.

Also due out in the latter part of October are the Nash, Hudson and Rambler, although American Motors Corp.'s new 100-inch wheelbase Rambler is not scheduled until later in the fall. The American Motors cars appeared on October 25 last year.

Pontiac, Mercury and Oldsmobile are aiming for the first of November. Last year, the Pontiac was out on November 9, the Mercury on November 12 and the Oldsmobile on November 6. Buick, which hopes to introduce its new cars late in October or by the first of November, also will precede last year's date, which was November 9.

And expected to be the last car launched is the Cadillac, which won't be on the street before mid-November.

The timing described above is pretty well established by now, but it can change. Jockeying for a strategic introduction date is a fine art in the auto industry. There are both advantages and disadvantages to being ahead of a competitor and besides that, a myriad of other controlling factors, even a minor one, might be the availability of a TV spectacular or some other one-shot promotion that offers promise for launching a new car.

Auto makers often in past years have tried to accelerate tooling and changeovers to get an introduction jump on competition. This has been a factor in moving introductions up to early fall from the turn of the year.

But one auto company official lists these disadvantages of being too far ahead:

"Undecided buyers might have a look at your car, but want to wait until the others come out, and by that time he will have forgotten about your make. The interviewing period gives the competition a space to sell his old cars against your new ones, at a good discount, of course. The price of the first car has to be revealed first, giving the competition time to figure out ways to beat it."

First Ones Get All Attention

The advantage of being out front, of course, is in attracting more attention. "The people at Edsel have an advantage because they don't have to worry about this year's models," says one observer. "They will have a new car and a lot of time to put it across before the other cars come out. I think they have a good strategy."

Other makers had to set 1958 model introduction dates in terms of other factors. A principal one is timing things so that when 1958 models are introduced, there won't be an oversupply.

Most auto companies will go into their shutdowns for changeovers to 1958 models in September. Two, Edsel and Lincoln, have already begun producing 1958 models and Nash, Hudson and Rambler have shut down for changeovers. Pontiac and Cadillac, among the G.M. divisions, expect to shut down for changeovers about the middle of September.

Coca-Cola Profit Rose In Second Quarter, First Half From 1956

President Says 6-Month Sales to Bottlers, Fountains and Foreign Users Set Records

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Net profit of Coca-Cola Co. for the second quarter rose to $9,295,405, or $2.20 a share, from $8,984,951, equal to $2.11 a share, in last year's second quarter, William E. Robinson, president, announced.

For the six months ended June 30, he said, the company's net profit climbed to $14,551,884, or $3.44 a share, from $13,464,527, equal to $3.16 a share, in last year's first half.

He said the company's world gallonage sales of syrup in the first six months were at record levels. He said the company's sales to bottlers, to fountain operators, and to foreign users each hit a new high.

COCA-COLA CO: Consolidated* report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per shr	$2.20	$2.11	$1.97
Net inc aft taxes	9,295,405	8,984,951	8,404,233
Capital shares	4,230,378	4,265,778	4,268,078
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per shr .	$3.44	$3.16	$2.93
Net income aft. taxes	14,551,884	13,464,527	12,518,807

Pacific Telephone Expansion

SEATTLE — Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. plans to spend more than $37 million for Seattle area construction this year and next, according to W. J. Billings, division manager.

Seattle had 341,279 phones July 1, up 7,272 since January 1. The company expects the number to increase by more than 19,000 a year for the next four years.

Business Failures Rise in Week

NEW YORK — Business failures rose to 281 in the week ended August 1 from 228 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. While the toll was about even with the 282 in the like week a year ago, it edged 1% above the pre-war level of 277 in the similar week of 1939.

Retailing casualties rose to 131 from 115, wholesaling to 28 from 15, and commercial service to 22 from 12, while manufacturing climbed to 56 from 51 and construction to 44 from 35.

Steel Production Below Forecast For Ninth Week

Output Last Week Held At Previous Week's Level of 79.4% of Capacity

Gain Predicted for This Week

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Steel production last week was unchanged from the week before and failed to reach the scheduled rate of production for the ninth straight week.

The American Iron & Steel Institute reported production last week amounted to 2,033,000 tons of rated capacity. The forecast for the seven days to August 4 had been 2,103,000 tons or 82.2%. Last week's output equaled the previous week's when production fell short of an 81.2% prediction.

Output this week, the institute said, is scheduled to rise to 81.7% of capacity, calculated to turn out 2,092,000 tons. This would compare with actual production of 2,015,000 tons or 78.7% in the like week of July and output of 1,415,000 or 57.5% in the year-earlier period when operations were curtailed by a strike of the United Steelworkers Union.

Last week was the ninth successive week production slipped below the rate scheduled by producers. The last time output met or topped forecasts was the week ended June 2.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates steel production for the week starting August 5 as follows (1957 figures based on an annual capacity of 133,459,150 tons and 1956 on 128,363,090 tons):

	Net Tons Production	Index 1947-49	Per Cent Capacity
This week	2,092,000	130.2	81.7
Actual last week	2,033,000	126.6	79.4
Actual month ago	2,015,000	125.4	78.7
Actual year ago (a)	1,415,000	88.1	57.5

a-Operations a year earlier were affected by a strike by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. United Steelworkers Union.

Vogel Plans to Propose Gen. Bradley, 3 Others As Loew's Directors

He Hopes to Name Additional Board Candidates This Week In Company Control Fight

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, board chairman of Bulova Research and Development Laboratories, Inc., is one of four nominees whom Loew's, Inc., president Joseph R. Vogel will propose for the board of directors at a special shareholders' meeting September 12.

The other three nominees on the Vogel slate are Francis W. Hatch, a vice president and director of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, advertising agency; Benjamin Melniker, Loew's vice president and general counsel, and Robert H. O'Brien, who began his duties yesterday as financial vice president of Loew's.

Mr. Vogel, who's embroiled in a battle for control of the movie maker, said he hopes to name others of his management slate for the board before the end of this week.

The Vogel-sponsored shareholders' meeting will vote on the ouster of two anti-Vogel Loew's directors — George Tomlinson and Stanley Meyer. The meeting will also vote whether to enlarge the board from 13 to 19 seats, as requested by Mr. Vogel. According to the Loew's president, four vacancies on the board must also be filled at the meeting.

At present, there's a controversy as to how many directors are now on the board. The Vogel management group says there are nine members. The insurgent Tomlinson bloc claims that 11 members are on the board, including two members, L. B. Mayer and Sam Briskin, whom the Tomlinson group named to the board at a meeting last week, which Mr. Vogel has denounced as illegal. Mr. Mayer is a former Loew's executive and Mr. Briskin is a motion picture producer.

According to Mr. Vogel, the nine members are himself, George Killion, William A. Parker, John L. Sullivan, Louis A. Johnson, K. T. Keller, Ray Lawson, and Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Meyer.

Five directors belong in the anti-Vogel camp—Messrs. Meyer, Tomlinson, Keller, Lawson and Johnson. The other four, Messrs. Vogel, Killion, Parker and Sullivan, are in the opposite camp.

Piasecki Gets Navy Contract

PHILADELPHIA — Piasecki Aircraft Corp. said it has received a second contract from the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics to continue research on minesweeping. The initial contract, awarded last year, was worth $7,704, and a Piasecki spokesman said the newest one brings the total worth of both contracts to $40,000.

Work completed involved engineering research and feasibility studies of a new method of minesweeping.

Federal Insurance Is Denied to Three Chicago Savings and Loan Firms

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

CHICAGO—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., a Federal agency, rejected applications by three Chicago savings and loan associations for Federal insurance of accounts deposited with them. The associations were closed and placed under state custody late in April.

The denial ends hope for immediate reorganization or sale of the associations and payments to depositors.

The concerns involved are the City Savings Association, Chicago Guarantee Savings Association and First Guarantee Savings Association, all controlled by C. Oran Mensik. Total assets of the three are $48 million.

In rejecting the applications, the F.S.L.I charged that the financial policies and management of the three concerns "are unsafe" and issuing such insurance would involve an "undue risk" to the agency. The agency also turned down applications by Chicago Guarantee and First Guarantee for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago on the basis that the capital of the two "appears to be impaired."

The associations were ordered closed April 25, after runs on them developed following charges by Elbert S. Smith, Illinois state auditor, that their managements were conducting operations "in an unsafe and unsound manner."

Mr. Mensik is challenging the closing of the associations. A report to the court by a Master in Chancery is not expected to be made until Saturday. Until this litigation is settled, Mark Waggoner, assistant to the auditor, said there was not chance of reorganizing the associations or paying off depositors. "Our hands are tied," he said. The auditor's office will notify and advise all depositors once the case is settled.

Senate Group Votes to Halt Fast Writeoff Program by End of 1959

It Also Backs Tight Curbs on New Grants Until Then; Cabaret Tax Cut Passed

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Senate Finance Committee voted to put tight limits on the Government's vast amortization for tax purposes program, and to end it December 31, 1959, unless Congress decides otherwise by then.

The restrictions, confining the program to new or specialized items produced for the Defense Department or Atomic Energy Commission, would be retroactive to yesterday, even if it takes Congress weeks to complete action on the proposal.

Informed of the action, officials of the Office of Defense Mobilization tax amotization division, said they have received no instructions to hold up the granting of fast amortization certificates which might later be voided.

The present backlog of applications, they said, represents proposed new or expanded facilities to cost an estimated $425 million. Passage of the Senate units bill, they added, would in effect shrink the size of the backlog to only about $260 million.

The House yesterday took action on two other tax measures.

It passed and sent to the Senate a bill to cut to 10% the present 20% Federal cabaret tax. This change, opposed by the Treasury on the grounds of a $21 million annual revenue loss, was overwhelmingly endorsed by the House as a move to spur employment opportunities for musicians and others working in hotels, night clubs and similar places.

The House also passed an Administration-backed bill to limit the possibility of close to $1 billion of liquor and tobacco tax refunds. Many firms are challenging the application of the Korean war liquor and tobacco tax increases to stocks then on hand, and the bill provides that, should this argument be upheld by the courts, refunds would still not be allowed if the liquor or tobacco companies had passed the higher tax on to their customers.

Under the rapid amortization program, the Government gives companies the right to deduct from their taxable income in five years all or part of the cost of new plants or equipment. Ordinarily these items would have to be amortized over much longer periods. The result is to give the companies larger tax deductions than ordinary, during the early years of the life of a new plant or piece of machinery and smaller than ordinary deductions later, provided the tax rates remain the same.

A Victory for Byrd

The Senators added the write-off provision as an amendment to a minor House-passed bill designed to ease the tax treatment of damages won in breach of contract suits. The decision was a major victory for committee Chairman Byrd (D., Va.), who has attacked the program bitterly and urged its curtailment.

Top House Democrats predicted that if the bill passes the Senate, as expected, the House would agree and send it to the White House before Congress quits this year.

Actually, the Administration has already cut back the scope of the rapid amortization program considerably, and right now is granting rapid amortization certificates in only four categories of industry.

Under the committee action, there could be no rapid amortization certificates issued except to produce new or specialized defense items and their components or to provide research and development facilities for the Defense Department or Atomic Energy Commission. Naturally, if the bill does not become law, this new policy would not apply, but if the measure is passed, the new policy would be retroactive and any certificates issued after yesterday would have to be voided if they did not meet the criteria set forth in the bill.

The bill provides that a new or specialized item must be one produced for sale to the Defense Department or A.E.C. for use in the national defense program and one where existing production facilities are unsuitable because of the item's newness or its specialized defense features.

Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray recently told Congress that only four industrial categories are now open for fast write-offs: Roll-on, roll-off ships; facilities for liquid oxygen and nitrogen, used in guided missiles; construction of new research and development laboratories, and new production facilities for items ordered by the Defense Department or Atomic Energy Commission. Finance committee officials did not want to say whether any of these might have to be abandoned under the new rules.

Presidential Authority Turned Down

Mr. Gray had urged the Senators to include a provision giving the President authority to suspend the new tight criteria and award tax certificates more liberally if he found this necessary for the national security. The committee discussed this request but decided against it, members reported.

Had the bill been in effect during the past months, it would have ruled out such O.D.M. actions as the controversial award of rapid amortization privileges to the Idaho Power Co. for the Hells Canyon dams.

The Byrd bill had been backed by Treasury Secretary Humphrey, who told the committee that certificates issued since November, 1950, would cost the Government $3 billion in extra interest charges paid on money borrowed to replace revenue deferred under the tax certificates. The Treasury has estimated that through 1960 there has been and will be a revenue lag of over $5 billion a year because of the tax certificates.

From November 1950 through March 1957 some 22,000 tax certificates were issued for projects costing almost $39 billion. Of this total, almost $23 billion was authorized for rapid amortization.

Senator Byrd commented that the original purpose of the program—to speed construction of facilities essential to the prosecution of war—has ceased to exist.

"If such provisions were necessary in wartime, they are dangerous in peacetime," he declared. "Abuse and exploitation of these provisions have contributed to inflation, caused dislocation within whole industries, resulted in unfair advantages favoring many companies, and have worked serious disadvantages in many areas of business, especially small business. In addition, the consequent lag in revenue has required higher Federal debt, which will cost taxpayers billions of dollars in interest."

Webb & Knapp to Retire Preference Shares With Building Sale Funds

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — Webb & Knapp, Inc., announced it will retire an undisclosed amount of its outstanding preference stock, $6 series, as a result of the company's sale of its interests in the Chryler and Graybar Buildings in Manhattan.

A Webb & Knapp spokesman said there are 62,960 shares of the preference stock outstanding, with a liquidating value of $100, a redemption value of $107.50 and carrying $72.25 of arrears a share. The $1.50 quarterly dividend on this stock has been paid regularly since 1952 and arrears totaling $43.75 a share have been paid since then.

Terms of the offer for tenders have not yet been determined, William Zeckendorf, president of Webb & Knapp, said, but will be made after details of the real estate transaction have been completed. Several weeks may elapse, he said, before this is done. Webb & Knapp is negotiating the sale for about $66 million of its leaseholds on the Chrysler Building and Graybar Building and its leasehold and land ownership of the Chrysler Building East to a syndicate headed by Lawrence Wien of New York.

Since the announcement of the negotiations last week, activity in trading of Webb & Knapp preference stock on the American Stock Exchange has increased and the price recently rose to a new high of 150.

Harbor Plywood Corp.

CORRECTION

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Harbor Plywood Corp. does not expect earnings this fiscal year to improve over the 59 cents a share reported last year, Martin N. Deggeller, president, said. The Wall Street Journal previously reported that Mr. Deggeller expected some improvement in earnings.

U. S. Foreign Trade Fell In June From May But Stayed at Record Pace

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—United States foreign trade slipped off in June from the previous month but continued to run ahead of the record pace of 1956.

June exports and imports, according to the Commerce Department, both fell from May. But both boosted six months trade totals well above 1956's first half.

The import figure—a preliminary estimate based on incomplete information to be revised later—showed the U. S. bought $983 million of goods abroad in June. That was about 11% below May and 5% below the 1956 month. For the six months, the 1957 mark was estimated at $6.4 billion. The 1956 total was $6.3 billion.

The Commerce Department reported that June commercial exports of $1,647,800,000 boosted shipments during the first half of 1957 to $10,230,200,000. This six month record marked a 22% gain above the $8.4 billion of the year ago period. In 1956, American exports rose to their highest mark in history. Compared with May, however, June commercial exports sagged 4%. They were 11% above June, 1956.

This commercial export figure isn't a strictly accurate count of private shipments. It's found by subtracting Uncle Sam's military aid shipments from the total U. S. exports.

In June, total exports came to $1,781,900,000. That was below May's $1,813,200,000, above the $1,696,300,000 of June, 1956, and enough to push total exports for the first half year to $10.9 billion or 19% above the comparable period of last year.

Business Milestones

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American-Marietta Co. Agrees to Buy Assets Of Sinclair & Valentine

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—American-Marietta Co. has agreed to acquire the assets and business of Sinclair & Valentine Co., New-York-based manufacturer of printing inks, pigments and chemicals, a spokesman for Sinclair said.

Terms of the transaction call for American-Marietta to exchange 209,969 shares of common for the outstanding stock of Sinclair. Each Sinclair share would be exchanged for 1.15 shares of American-Marietta.

The proposals will be submitted to Sinclair & Valentine stockholders at a special meeting to be held August 23.

Sinclair & Valentine has 27 plants in the U. S. Its Canadian subsidiary has eight plants in the Dominion. Foreign operations are conducted in Mexico, Cuba and Colombia.

Combined sales of Sinclair and its subsidiaries are running at an annual rate of more than $25 million, the spokesman said.

American-Marietta, headquartered in Chicago, makes paints, resins, concrete pipe and other products. Its sales were $202,310,815 in the year ended November 30, 1956.

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Muskegon Motor Acquires Cincinnati Brewing Concern

CINCINNATI—Muskegon Motor Specialties Co. of Jackson, Mich., has acquired Red Top Brewing Co. of Cincinnati, Earl Zeisler, president of Red Top confirmed.

In the merger, which must be approved by stockholders of both companies, Red Top shareholders will receive one share of Muskegon class A $20 par preferred stock for each 18 common shares of Red Top held and one share of new Muskegon class B $15 par preferred stock for each five shares of Red Top held. About 400,000 shares of Red Top common are involved, Mr. Zeisler said.

Muskegon shareholders will vote on the proposal August 29 and Red Top shareholders will vote on or before that date, Mr. Zeisler reported.

In the year ended March 31, 1956, Red Top had sales of beer and ale amounting to $5,136,083 and a net loss of $838,660. Muskegon, which produces crankshafts for internal combustion engines, spindles for trucks and tractors, electric harnesses for the refrigeration industry and bricks and aluminum window sashes earned $247,561 in 1955. The company did not state sales.

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Gabriel Co. Sale-Leaseback

CLEVELAND — Gabriel Co. announced the sale-leaseback of its Darley Avenue plant in Cleveland under an arrangement with a group of Clevland investors.

The purchasers, headed by Robert C. Coplan, a local attorney, paid an estimated $850,000 for the plant, John H. Briggs, president, said. Gabriel's lease of the plant is for a 15-year period with options for two five-year renewals, he said.

Sheraton Corp. of America

SHERATON CORP. OF AMERICA reports for the fiscal year ended April 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	b-$1.19	c-$1.47
Gross income	133,791,701	121,672,471
e-Net income from operations	4,747,881	4,436,279
Capital gains	653,689	2,214,768
Net income & capital gains	5,401,570	6,651,047

a-Includes capital gains and based in both periods on shares now outstanding. b-Of which $1.05 came from operations and 14 cents from capital gains. c-Of which 98 cents came from operations and 49 cents from capital gains. e-After taxes and charges.

Ernest Henderson, Sheraton Corp. of America president, noted higher net earnings from operations were achieved despite an increase in depreciation reserves to $11,919,759 from $8,098,258 the previous year.

Mr. Henderson said that among the major additions in the past year to the 45-hotel Sheraton system was the $15 million Philadelphia Sheraton which opened last March. He said construction was also started on the $13 million Sheraton-Dallas, scheduled to be opened in January, 1959, in Southland Center, Dallas. Plans were completed and construction will also start soon on two highway hotels, the $3 million, 200-room Sheraton-Binghamton in New York State, and a $5 million, 300-room hostelry for Portland, Ore., he added.

American Seal-Kap

AMERICAN SEAL-KAP CORP. OF DELAWARE: Consolidated report for six months ended June 30:

	b-1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.90	$.05
Net sales & other income	18,148,834	8,933,094
Net income	543,363	21,615
Common shares	570,557	324,323

a-After preferred dividends. b-Includes operations of Chicago Railway Equipment Co. and National Rubber Machinery Co.

Sterling Drug

STERLING DRUG, INC., and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.50	b-$.50
Sales	45,327,529	43,602,164
Net before income taxes	7,478,444	7,661,299
Income taxes	3,525,000	3,750,000
Net income	3,953,444	3,911,299
Average capital shares	7,905,394	b-7,858,492
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$1.11	b-$1.09
Sales	94,660,071	89,485,316
Net before income taxes	17,349,444	17,320,846
Income taxes	8,575,000	8,750,000
Net income	8,774,444	8,570,846
Average capital shares	7,903,860	b-7,840,460

b-Adjusted to reflect payment of 100% stock dividend on January 4, 1957.

Frank G. Shattuck Co.

FRANK G. SHATTUCK CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.24	$.13	$.24
Sales	23,890,622	22,118,285	20,991,235
Net before income tax	550,573	341,897	582,474
Federal income taxes	288,361	194,634	320,213
Net income	262,212	147,263	262,259
Capital shares	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $234,418, equal to 21 cents a share, compared with $206,242 or 19 cents a share in like period of preceding year.

Gerald Shattuck, president of Frank G. Shattuck, said the improved earnings resulted partly from the integration of the company's new factory and commissary in the overall operation. This has brought greater efficiency and made possible the use of its production facilities for the development of the company's recently-established business food service.

Since the first of the year, he said, the company has begun to serve new clients at seven locations requiring a total staff of 6,400. He said contracts have been signed for service at five additional locations where operations will begin later this year.

He said the company's office coffee service is expanding and now includes a client in Hartford, Conn. He said two new units, a counter shop and a retail shop, were opened in New York in July. He added that the company shortly will announce a completely new line of candies to serve new markets.

FRB Chief Martin Says Supply Now Tops Demand in Some Industries

He States Profits "Should Be Squeezed" While Firms Can Adjust to It

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin said some industries have reached the stage where supply exceeds demand and "profits should be squeezed now, when they can better adjust to it."

He made the statement after telling the House Banking Committee that more than $10 billion of the increase in the gross national product from 1955 to 1956 represented marked-up prices, not new goods or services. In such an "inflationary" situation, Mr. Martin said, "adjustments" have to be made and "generally speaking, the sooner the better."

Asked by Rep. Patman (D., Texas) whether the board's so-called "tight money" policy is aimed at getting companies with large inventories to dispose of them at lower prices, the Reserve Board official said the agency wasn't seeking "adjustments." But, he said, the economy sometimes reaches the point where they are necessary.

Mr. Patman's question was based on the assumption that high interest rates would make it difficult for companies to borrow money in order to continue operations and keep full inventories at the same time.

Mr. Martin told reporters a major problem facing the economy is expanding plant and equipment and retention of inventories when demand is slack or uncertain. It would be better to brake expansion and allow prices to reflect the demand situation now through a relatively mild adjustment, he said, than to counter a more serious one later on.

Previously, the Reserve Board head had told the committee that "what you have got to do to get demand into the picture is not to let borrowed money prevent adjustments which have to be made in the market."

After yesterday's session, Mr. Martin said earnings statements of many industries in the second quarter of this year show that prices have been cut and sales increased even though profits haven't jumped. He indicated he considered this a sound development.

Mr. Martin renewed his assertion that there are no basic shortages in the economy except savings. He also reiterated his testimony of last week that "when business gets imbalance in its cost-price relationship and is trying to pass that cost-price (difference) along to the consumer, at some point the consumer balks." At that time, the Reserve Board chief said he was confident that in the long run, any artificially high prices now would level off in the market place.

On other matters, Rep. Patman criticized the board for making more use of the discount rate than the reserve requirement in conducting its business. The Texas lawmaker said the discount rate—the fee charged by the Reserve System on loans to member banks—"arbitrarily increases all interest rates." He said the reserve requirements—the amount of liquid assets member banks are required to keep on hand—could be raised gradually with less effect on all interest rates.

Mr. Martin disagreed, however. He said raising the reserve requirements would have boosted interest rates "considerably higher." The discount rate largely reflects market conditions rather than costs, he asserted.

N. Y. Central to Order $8,000,000 Equipment For Piggyback Service

Road to Buy 150 New-Type Flat-Cars, 900 Flexi-Van Units for Rail-Highway Use

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — More than $8 million of orders will be placed this week by New York Central Railroad and its subsidiary, New York Central Transport Co., for special equipment for Central's rail-highway Flexi-Van service which will be launched this fall.

Approximately $3 million of the purchases, Central President Alfred E. Perlman, announced, is for 150 specially designed railroad flat cars, which have been ordered from Strick Trailers, Philadelphia, a division of Fruehauf Trailer Co. Each of these cars, slated for delivery beginning late this fall, is capable of carrying two Flexi-Van units. The cars, 79 feet 5 inches long and to be equipped with roller-bearing wheel assemblies, are designed for use in express freight service at passenger train speeds.

An order for 900 aluminum Flexi-Van package units and 150 special highway wheel and axle assemblies for use on the Flexi-Vans is being placed with Strick Trailers by New York Central Transport Co., it was stated by Leo L. Mellam, president of the Central subsidiary. These will cost approximately $5 million with deliveries to begin late this fall.

In the Central's version of piggyback operation, fully loaded freight units may be carried aboard railroad flat cars or, with an axle assembly added, as highway semi-trailers. Two Flexi-Van trailer units, from 20 to 40 feet long, are loaded on one car without adjustments. The flat car has a 32-inch wide center steel beam mounted between two high-speed, roller-bearing railroad car wheel assemblies. Two hydraulically operated lift-tables are set on the steel beam, which is depressed between the wheel assemblies.

Transfer from highway to rail carrier or back again takes four minutes, and is done by one man using his regular automotive equipment. The highway tractor-trailer is backed up to a flat car along any road beside a railroad track, the package unit is slid onto the car and, when freed from its highway wheels, pivoted by one man into place on the flat car, parallel to the rails. A self-locking mooring device anchors the trailer securely in place when it is lowered.

When the Flexi-Van service is inaugurated this fall it will be first placed in high-speed operating between Chicago and New York and expanded to other points over the 10,700-mile system.

Clorox Holders to Vote on Merger

OAKLAND, Calif. — Clorox Chemical Co. stockholders will meet August 14 to vote on a board of directors' proposal to merge with Procter & Gamble Co.

The board earlier had backed a plan to exchange 10 Clorox common shares for 8½ shares of Procter & Gamble common. Procter & Gamble would operate Clorox Chemical as the Clorox Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Mississippi River Fuel

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FUEL CORP. and subsidiary report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per com shr	$.51	$.56	$.49
Operating revenues	17,636,000	14,194,087	11,205,623
Profit before inc tax	2,810,000	3,254,386	3,208,564
Federal income taxes	1,001,000	1,276,000	1,537,000
Net income	1,809,000	1,978,386	1,671,564
Common shares	3,529,165	3,452,966	3,391,050
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per com shr	$1.09	$1.10	$.98
Operating revenues	37,353,763	28,407,164	23,868,627
Profit before in. tax	6,186,021	6,160,726	6,451,827
Federal income taxes	2,354,400	2,353,000	3,128,000
Net income	3,831,621	3,807,726	3,323,827

Commenting on the six months earnings, Glenn W. Clark, president of Mississippi River Fuel, noted that "unseasonable weather, including excessive amounts of rain, affected production of several of the industries we serve."

"Present indications are that 1957 will be a good year," Mr. Clark said. Expansion programs this year, and necessarily higher costs of operations, "will have some effect on our operating profit, but "certain price adjustments are being made which will maintain a reasonable margin of profit," Mr. Clark stated.

Walter E. Heller & Co.

WALTER E. HELLER & CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.04	$1.09	b-$.91
Net before inco taxes	3,344,766	3,357,661	2,809,373
Net income after taxes	1,486,766	1,519,661	1,349,373
Common shares	1,273,226	1,243,726	590,928

a—After preferred dividend requirements. b—Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split in August, 1955.

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $652,047, equal to 45 cents a share on 1,269,091 shares of common stock, compared with $683,301 or 49 cents a share on 1,226,686 shares of common stock in like period of preceding year.

Weyerhaeuser Timber

WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER CO. reports for the six months ended June 30:

	1957	a-1956
Earned per share	$.93	$1.06
Sales and other income	210,938,773	222,599,869
Net income after taxes	28,145,840	31,992,843
Capital shares	30,327,696	30,320,268

a-All 1956 figures are adjusted to include operations of Weyerhaeuser's Kiekhefer-Eddy Division which was merged into the company April 30, 1957.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. said depressed prices for lumber and plywood and a lessening demand for certain grades of pulp board and shipping containers adversely affected the company's performance. F. K. Weyerhaeuser, president, added that increasing costs also have contributed to a lowering of profit margins and net earnings.

Lumber shipments from company mills were down 2½% compared with the like period last year. The addition of a Cottage Grove, Ore., plant acquired in January permitted an increase in plywood shipments of 28%, "but at the low prices that have prevailed throughout the year," he added.

Pulp and board shipments were higher than in the like 1956 period but the company's production capacity increased to a greater extent resulting in a lower rate of operation in relation to productive capacity, said Mr. Weyerhaeuser.

Idaho Power

IDAHO POWER CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.03	$1.04	$.80
Operating revenues	13,109,022	13,073,309	11,609,389
b-Net income	2,732,990	2,738,842	2,199,399
Net after pfd divs	2,322,990	2,329,375	1,799,366
Common shares	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Twelve months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$2.18	$2.11	$1.80
Operating revenues	26,738,402	26,086,146	23,770,158
b-Net income	5,764,814	5,587,447	4,837,343
Net after pfd divs	4,904,814	4,736,947	4,041,978

a-After preferred dividend requirements. b-After taxes and charges.

While most sources of general business revenues showed modest increases in the first half, irrigation pumping, because of an unusually wet spring in the Snake River Valley, was about 38% below last year, T. E. Roach, Idaho Power president, said. He added that in the past a large portion of reduced spring irrigation has been made up in additional late season pumping.

Emery Air Freight

EMERY AIR FREIGHT CORP. reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
b-Earned per share	$.25	$.15
Gross revenues	3,085,302	2,063,600
Net income after taxes	241,940	109,979
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$.53	b-$.31
Gross revenues	5,311,789	4,125,432
Net income after taxes	550,336	215,765

b-Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split in July, 1956.

John C. Emery, president of Emery Air Freight, noted that a special factor in the company's second quarter revenue increase was the protracted service suspension by its principal competitor, which added to the normal traffic volume. Prospects for the second half of this year, said Mr. Emery, appear favorable.

M. H. Fishman Sales

M. H. FISHMAN CO. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
July	$1,362,508	$1,314,347	+ $48,133	3.7
7 months	7,696,816	7,509,555	+ 187,263	2.5

American Stores Sales

AMERICAN STORES CO. report sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
4 wks July 27	$62,439,465	$57,904,568	+ $4,534,897	7.8
17 wks July 27	263,593,060	241,763,445	+ 21,829,615	9.0

American Zinc Earnings In Quarter, First Half Fell Sharply Below '56

Drop in Price and Readjustment Of Inventories in June Blamed; Fourth Quarter Upturn Forecast

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

ST. LOUIS—Earnings for American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. for the June quarter and the first six months slid sharply as a result of the drop in zinc prices and a readjustment of inventories in June in line with the price decrease.

For the second quarter American Zinc earned $314,378, or 26 cents a share, off 63% from the $844,262, or 71 cents a share, earned in the like quarter a year ago. Sales for the 1957 period were $15,408,088 compared with $19,265,694 a year earlier.

Net income for the six months this year was $900,043, or 76 cents a share, on sales of $33,460,976, compared with net income of $1,534,231, or $1.30 a share, on sales of $38,042,399 for the first half last year.

During June slab zinc production costs were charged with concentrates on the basis of a 10-cent market, the current market price, Howard I. Young, president, said in the report. In addition slab zinc inventories at June 30 were stated on a 10-cent ore cost basis. "The cost of ores used in June exceeded the 10-cent market basis by $835,850, which has been deferred and will be liquidated over the last six months of the year," Mr. Young said.

"At present we anticipate that the demand for zinc products in the third quarter will remain at approximately the same level as in the second quarter," Mr. Young added, "but we expect some improvement in the fourth quarter." Demand for stone and by-products in the third quarter will remain at a "good" level, with some seasonal dropping off in the fourth quarter, he indicated.

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO. and wholly-owned subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per common share	$.26	$.71
Sales and other income	15,408,088	19,265,694
Net before incom taxes	628,378	1,688,262
Income taxes	314,000	844,000
Net income	314,378	844,262
Common shares	1,179,388	1,177,638
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per common share	$.76	$1.30
Sales and other income	33,460,976	38,042,399
Net before income taxes	1,799,043	3,068,231
Income taxes	899,000	1,534,000
Net income	900,043	1,534,231

Peoples Drug Stores

PEOPLES DRUG STORES, INC. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$1.03	$1.33
Net sales	31,409,961	29,049,678
Net before income taxes	919,241	1,189,996
Federal income taxes	478,005	618,798
Net income	441,236	571,198
Current assets	15,726,602	14,016,107
Current liabilities	4,782,676	4,462,157
Capital shares	429,000	429,000

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $210,485, equal to 49 cents a share, compared with $237,537, or 55 cents a share in like period of preceding year.

Bigelow-Sanford

BIGELOW-SANFORD CARPET CO., INC.: Consolidated balance sheet items follow:

	June30,'57	June30,'56	July2,'55
Total assets	$71,967,312	$68,007,500	$63,981,739
a-Plant & equipment	28,466,402	25,314,290	23,802,942
Cash	5,457,357	3,810,261	4,863,312
Inventories	28,494,645	27,611,055	25,706,682
Current assets	42,324,581	42,009,732	40,130,358
Current liabilities	8,360,754	9,914,879	6,801,101
Long-term debt	19,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000
Retained earnings	15,062,483	13,955,146	12,263,26[illegible]
b-$4.50 pfd shs par $100	34,283	35,717	36,51[illegible]
b-Common shrs par $5	992,631	992,631	992,631

a-After depreciation and amortization. b-Excludes treasury shares.

Bristol-Myers

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. and its North American subsidiaries report tentative earnings for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$.91	$.80	$.65
Net before inc tax	2,870,951	2,577,011	1,834,24[illegible]
Net income aft taxes	1,430,273	1,308,180	1,098,04[illegible]
Common shares	1,519,700	1,560,000	1,581,932
Six months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$2.08	$1.81	$1.62
Net before inc tax	6,507,516	6,001,148	5,002,201
Net income after taxes	3,253,714	2,936,848	2,604,88[illegible]

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

Grand Union Sales

GRAND UNION CO. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
4 wks. July 27	$32,687,565	$28,996,647	+$3,690,918	12.[illegible]
21 wks. July 27	167,457,190	145,216,806	+22,240,384	15.[illegible]

Winn-Dixie Stores Expects Earnings to Gain in Fiscal 1958

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

JACKSONVILLE—Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., big Southeastern grocery chain, expects to earn about $1.80 a share on net sales of between $560 million and $570 million in fiscal 1958, A. D. Davis, president, said.

This would be up from an estimated $1.70 a share earned on net sales of about $513,439,564 in the year ended June 29, 1957. Mr. Davis said preliminary year-end figures show Winn-Dixie had earnings of $10,600,000 in the 52 weeks ended June 29, 1957, up from $9,138,601, equivalent to $1.47 per share, not including a special credit of $1,287,075 from fire insurance, in fiscal 1956. Net sales in the 53-week 1956 fiscal year were $421,327,312.

Sales in the first four weeks of the current fiscal year show an increase of more than 21%, or $7,148,514, over the $33,116,047 sales in the similar 1956 period. After adjustment for new stores acquired, the normal sales increase amounts to 14.5%.

Winn-Dixie, with 471 stores in operation now, compared with 418 a year ago, expects to add about 45 new stores in fiscal 1958. Approximately 20 of the proposed new stores are to be opened before January 1, Mr. Davis said.

Amerada Petroleum

AMERADA PETROLEUM CORP. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.09	$.94	$.92
Gross operating income	28,758,335	24,441,528	23,510,268
Net income after tax	6,901,341	5,929,028	5,796,936
Capital shares	6,312,010	6,309,400	6,309,400

Net income after taxes for the March quarter of this year was $8,745,612, or $1.39 a share on 6,309,400 shares, against $7,622,948, or $1.21 a share on the same number of shares in the March quarter of 1956.

Alabama Gas

ALABAMA GAS CORP. reports for 12 months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earn per com shr	$2.20	$2.45	$1.90
Operating revenues	27,008,920	27,633,258	23,552,692
b-Net income	2,139,000	2,365,000	1,859,607
Net after pfd divs	2,038,000	2,264,000	1,758,265
Common shares	925,317	925,317	925,317

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges.

Laclede Gas

LACLEDE GAS CO. reports for 12 months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.14	$1.27	$.96
Operating revenues	45,232,387	44,488,727	39,526,342
b-Net income	3,897,016	4,136,355	3,151,935
Common shares	3,041,822	3,039,876	3,039,860

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges.

Laclede Gas has negotiated a two-year, $17 million bank loan agreement to furnish current capital requirements and it is estimated this agreement will provide all the company's cash requirements over the next two years, Robert W. Otto, chairman, and H. R. Derrick, president, said.

About $11.7 million of the total will be converted into permanent financing of an undetermined type, but "it is not now expected to be necessary to issue additional common stock," the officials said.

Laclede Gas' new wage agreement, effective July 1, will increase pre-tax costs by $365,000, the report said.

American Maracaibo

AMERICAN MARACAIBO CO.: Consolidated report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.23	$.18
Gross income	2,613,833	2,284,753
Net before income taxes	1,182,598	985,133
Income taxes	375,000	393,000
Net income	807,598	592,133
Capital shares	3,526,737	3,350,204
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$.47	$.36
Gross income	5,155,262	4,497,472
Net before income taxes	2,438,800	1,956,739
Income taxes	771,000	757,000
Net income	1,667,800	1,199,739

Chemway Corp.

CHEMWAY CORP. reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.05	$.04
Net sales	1,962,201	1,872,275
Profit before income taxes	87,939	63,237
Net income after taxes	56,608	41,296
Capital shares	1,043,556	1,043,556
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$.08	$.17
Net sales	3,446,416	3,732,782
Profit before income taxes	118,694	338,823
Net income after taxes	84,074	182,020

Mount Vernon Mills

MOUNT VERNON MILLS, INC., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.38	$1.00
Sales	22,487,000	21,421,000
Net income after taxes	441,000	757,000

a-Based in both periods on 749,501 shares of common stock outstanding as of June 30, 1957, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements.

For quarter ended June 30, last, net income was $298,000, equal to 39 cents a common share. Sales for the period amounted to $11,374,000.

Robertshaw-Fulton Controls

ROBERTSHAW-FULTON CONTROLS CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$1.55	$1.31
Net sales	37,951,813	35,738,116
Net before income taxes	5,537,329	4,124,098
Income taxes	2,984,300	2,165,000
Net income	2,553,029	1,959,098
Common shares	1,631,184	1,465,738
Quarter ended June 30:		
a-Earned per common share	$.71	$.69
Net sales	18,331,794	17,601,163
Net before income taxes	2,545,992	2,173,634
Income taxes	1,377,000	1,142,000
Net income	1,168,992	1,031,634

a-After preferred dividends.

National-U. S. Radiator

NATIONAL-U. S. RADIATOR CORP. reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$.12	$.10
Net sales	11,727,929	10,330,510
Net before income taxes	249,993	216,023
Net income after taxes	126,993	107,023

a-Based in both periods on the 1,030,036 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, 1957.

The company's fiscal year ends March 31.

Litton Industries

LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC.: Preliminary report for fiscal year ended July 31:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$1.47	$.97
Sales	27,700,000	14,920,636
Net income	1,750,000	1,019,703
Common shares	1,191,538	1,048,834

a-After preferred dividends.

Backlog of unfilled orders as of July 31, last, amounted to approximately $49,000,000, compared with $35,000,000 on July 31, 1956.

REVIEW and OUTLOOK

Billions for Secrecy

If you take the trouble to leaf through the Government's bulky budget book, you can find out how much money each of the armed services gets, how much goes for aircraft procurement and a good many other things.

Not so with either the military or economic parts of the Government's foreign aid program. As Mr. Gibson notes on this page today, general figures are available to the public, but precious little else. For example, the taxpayer who foots the bill can't find out how much military aid France receives, nor can he discover how much economic assistance is earmarked for various countries.

The argument for secrecy on military aid is that publication of figures, say for each country, might jeopardize security. This assumes that military aid is indispensable to security—a debatable assumption since in fact one effect of the program is to discourage allies from making sufficient efforts to defend themselves unaided; as long as we continue doing it for them, there is scant hope they will ever do it for themselves.

But even if it were granted that military aid is useful in some cases, it does not follow that revealing information about it would harm national security. It's a safe bet the Russians are a good deal more interested in funds for the United States Air Force than they are in this year's military aid figure for France. What is beyond question is that the American people have no basis for evaluating military aid in the absence of the facts.

As for economic aid, the arguments for secrecy can be charitably described as childish. One is that a recipient country might be miffed if it learned a neighboring country is getting more from Uncle Sam. Another is that a recipient country might be resentful if Congress finally voted less than the Administration originally proposed for it.

The obvious answer to that kind of alibi is that if these countries feel that way about economic aid they jolly well don't have to take any. It is an insult to the American people to offer such reasons for denying them information about military and economic assistance programs into which they have been forced to pour some $60 billion since World War II.

Indeed, it is fair to suppose that the real reason for secrecy is that publication of details would raise even more questions than are already being asked about foreign aid. Some hard-working lawmakers from time to time dredge up startling instances of waste and worse; how much more of that would there be if the full story were known?

An even more important question is buried under the secrecy policy. That is the question of the actual impact of all this aid, military and economic, on the economies of the nations getting it. It is easy to talk about production gains in Europe in the wake of the Marshall Plan, but how much of France's inflation, for example, is traceable to American aid?

Regarding the so-called underdeveloped countries the question is sharper still. Here the attempt seems to some people to be a defiance of known economic laws and history; it looks like forced-draft pressure to condense the industrialization process into a few years instead of generations. For all we are permitted to know, the consequences could be the reverse of helpful.

Except in certain limited areas, secrecy in Government is always dangerous, particularly since it feeds on itself. In the case of foreign aid, it is secrecy—and not knowledge—that may jeopardize the national interest.

Taxpayers' Lament

The National Cash Register Company has invented a machine that can add up to a trillion (1,000,000,000,000).

Officials of the company explained: "The machine has been developed to meet the needs of banks, insurance companies and other institutions which now deal with figures of this size."

There is no question that this is the age of boxcar figures. We count it a victory that private enterprise was alert enough to get the jump.

For the way things are going, if someone else had not invented a machine that can add up to a trillion sooner or later the Government would have to.

Uncommon Men

We spent a good many years, long ago, in the galleries of Congress. Our time happened to overlap the years of such men as George Norris, William Borah, Arthur Vandenberg, Carter Glass and Walter George.

In many ways it would be hard to find a more dissimilar group. They certainly were not joined together in any co-fraternity of political philosophy. They often disagreed with each other. The public often disagreed with them. And sometimes one or another seemed to disagree with himself from one decade to another.

Yet all these men had some qualities in common that stamped them as uncommon men. They were distinctive individuals; they had strong opinions and they asserted them with vigor. At one time or another each pridefully defied the councils of his nominal party when he felt he could not otherwise be true to himself. The action of Walter George in the famous Roosevelt "purge" was a fairly typical performance.

And one of their characteristics was the ability to win respect, both in the Senate and the public mind, quite apart from their opinions on particular issues. There were ardent New Dealers and Roosevelt admirers in Georgia who nonetheless found themselves voting for Senator George; the voters' resentment against the purge was a reflection of their respect for independence. Not all his supporters in Idaho, we feel sure, could follow Senator Borah on all his twistings and turnings; many voted for him for years just because he was William Borah.

Sometimes, these days, we wonder if such men were not creatures of a passing time. At any rate, to keep a George Norris in the Senate so long took a willingness on the part of voters not to insist that their delegates in Congress reflect their momentary mood on every issue of the day.

That willingness to permit a man to vote his convictions is going to have a hard time in a day when every Congressman's voting record on every bill is catalogued by pressure groups who judge him on how many times he votes "right" and how many "wrong." It can hardly survive if the voters come to adopt this modern political idea, which is not so much to weigh the man as to strike his statistical average against the party's party-line.

And we are old fashioned enough to think that would be a pity. We are all, conservatives and liberals alike, sure to be the losers if we cannot nourish politically those who are willing, as was Walter George, to walk their own way in the corridors of our Capitol.

Piggy-Back on C & NW Road

CHICAGO—The Chicago & North Western Railway Co. began piggy-back service between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in 10 days will begin a Chicago—Sioux City, Iowa, route.

PEPPER....and Salt

The Plan

True it is, as years go by,
And lower sinks the sun,
Many things that you and I
Had once considered fun,
Now seem far beyond our strength,
And we don't miss them much,
For we realize, at length,
The good Lord's plan is such
That, when flaming years have flown,
And Nature banks the fires,
If our pleasures simmer down—
So do our desires.

—Carl Helm

Seeing Eye

The harassed-looking housewife approached the operator of a mobile X-ray unit. "I don't need a chest X-ray," she said timidly, "but the label has come off this can. Could you tell me if it's spaghetti or baked beans?"

—*Daily Mirror, London.*

We Must All Pill Together

There was a time not so long ago when, if you saw a man taking a pill, you could be reasonably sure he either had a headache or indigestion. But times have changed and today pills play a far more versatile role in our lives. The harried business man takes a pill to keep him awake, a pill to make him go to sleep, a pill to pep him up, a pill to calm him down, a pill to give him vitamins and even a pill for his lunch. But that's the penalty for being a piller of the community.

Those tranquHizer pills come in handy for husbands just before they look over the bills for the month. This is known as being pilled up for an awful letdown. Soon hostesses will have bowls of pills at convenient places through the house so that guests can eat them like peanuts.

Calling a person a pill used to be a term of contempt, but today it should really mean that you are a person who can do anything.

—Maurice Seitter.

Candid Comment

The only thing about the newer cars that is higher than the tail fins, it appears, is the price tag.

Letters To the Editor

Oil in Oman

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Your page-one comment in the July 23 edition, referring to the Sultan of Oman's "oil-rich" sheikdom, is rather confusing. Prior to publication of your article not one drop of oil had been produced in Oman.

Perhaps a prolific wildcat discovery has been brought in inside Oman recently, known only to the operators in question. In that case you have an A number one scoop. Please do us who have a bit of knowledge of and interest in the oil industry the favor of publishing a good feature story on whatever new-found discovery may have made Oman "oil-rich."

HARRISON T. BRUNDAGE

New York City

[August 2 we reported a second oil discovery by Cities Service Company in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman making Oman "oil-rich"—which it hardly was when our July 23 story appeared to place us way out on a limb. We are happy to oblige Mr. Brundage, and grateful to Cities Service for arranging matters so satisfactorily.—Ed.]

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Discredited Argument

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Anent "Labor's Legal Hangovers" by John Kilcullen, former Assistant Solicitor, United States Department of Labor, in charge of that department's Walsh-Healey division, and your editorial "Outmoded Labor Laws" (both July 9).

I shall confine this brief response to my legislative interest, the Davis-Bacon Act. However, I would be less than candid if I failed to note in passing that Mr. Kilcullen, in referring to regulations taking several months to read, is attacking the product of his own draftsmanship, for as chief of the administrative section covering Walsh-Healey he was responsible for the drafting and promulgation of the same regulations he now so bitterly attacks.

Regarding his resuscitation of the old discredited arguments against the time-tested Davis-Bacon Act, let me state that it was designed by a Republican Administration and enacted in 1931 to benefit contractors, craftsmen and the public alike, and has been applied to each new Federal program developed since 1931, including the mammoth interstate highway system. Contrary to this ingenuous article bearing Mr. Kilcullen's byline:

1. The law requires the payment of the wages which prevail in the locality on the same type of work (not minimum rate).

2. Its primary purposes are to provide equality of bidding opportunity for all contractors and to prevent unfair competition and subsequent monopoly.

3. The rates are determined for the immediate area where the work is to be performed, whether rural or urban.

4. The rates that actually prevail in the community of construction are determined regardless of source of supply.

5. Far from serving as an instrument for organization, the simple true fact is that it has helped the workers who cannot help themselves the most, by being their sole protection.

6. It does not increase costs.

Let me conclude by replying simply directly to your rhetorical question. The Davis-Bacon Act exists today and shall live tomorrow on its merits, because it has stood the test of time—it has worked.

GEORGE D. RILEY

Legislative Representative, AFL-CIO
Washington, D. C.

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Unexcessive Costs

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

The Federal budget for the coming year, as prepared by President Eisenhower's current advisers, is approximately $72 billion, as we now know. You and I have no fair personal standards by which to judge it. We don't handle such quantities of the long green.

But I have found a corporate standard for comparison. The annual report of General Motors Corporation states that in the year 1955 that large automobile maker expended in excess of $12 billion in connection with its plant, operations and dividends.

As we know, $12 billion is one-sixth of $72 billion. Are the annual operations of the Federal government, including defense, atomic energy development and all the rest, more than six times as important as the annual operations of this prominent automobile manufacturer? I am sure that the operations of our Federal government are more than six times as important as the operations of this great corporation whose fortunes I carefully follow as one of its stockholders. Consequently the total size of the Federal budget, by comparison, appears not excessive. Individual items, of course, must be judged on their own merits.

JOHN G. SOBIESKI

Los Angeles, Calif.

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How Disarmament Comes

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Your editorial on the matter of urgency in reaching disarmament agreements (July 24) makes sense.

But in my opinion most of the thinking about disarmament confuses cause and effect, putting the cart before the horse. Just how much peace would result, if any, from disarmament is at least questionable. But there is little question about disarmament resulting when nations have decided to quit fighting. Isn't the problem one of getting people to have a passion for peace, which would bring disarmament automatically? Men will lay down their arms when they don't want to fight, but war-minded men will continue to fight with what they can get even if some arms are taken away from them.

Americans have learned that it is better to produce in order to get what they want than it is to fight for it. When others learn this we won't need to be forced to disarm, and neither will they. Disarmament will come voluntarily, as a result, not a cause, of peace.

Perhaps there has been enough progress in men's minds and hearts to justify disarmament conferences. But if people are not ready for peace all the agreements will be as fruitless as the League of Nations.

Maybe preparing people for peace, followed by disarmament, is a job for churches and economists more than for statesmen.

A. F. GOLDSMITH

Findlay, Ohio

Secret Aid

Stacks of Facts About Foreign Spending Are Carefully Kept from Taxpayer's Eye

BY JOHN R. GIBSON

WASHINGTON—Whatever your opinion of United States foreign aid, there is one undeniable fact about the program: The taxpayer who puts up the cash can't find out just exactly how his money is to be spent.

Some foreign aid information, mostly of a general sort, is available to the public, it's true. But vast fields of facts and figures are shrouded by military and diplomatic secrecy. Only domestic military and atomic energy measures are so tightly screened from public view, and neither of those ordinarily stirs up as much controversy as foreign aid appropriations.

This aspect of foreign aid has prompted cries of "Government by secrecy" in the Senate—a charge that naturally burns sensitive Administration ears. The International Cooperation Administration, which runs most of the aid program, replies that it bares all "available" plans and estimates to the appropriate Congressional committees. So it does, but a liberal use of the censor's shears keeps many of the facts from being available to the public.

Aware of secrecy complaints from their colleagues, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided this year to make available "complete, detailed figures . . . for confidential examination by any Senator." That still isn't much help to the average taxpayer, unless he gets himself elected to the Senate.

To the bureaucratic eye the amount of information revealed to the public doubtless looks large. Certainly there is no mystery about the broad outlines of the current foreign aid bill.

Money Against Malaria

President Eisenhower asked for a total of $3.9 billion this fiscal year. Of that, $1.9 billion would go for straight military aid, $500 million for a start on an economic aid loan fund and $900 million for "defense support," which covers roads and other economic projects that are regarded as directly helping a country's defenses.

The rest of the cash would go as handouts for such things as unforeseen international emergencies, malaria eradication, atomic research reactors and technical cooperation. That last item is a $169 million one which would continue the old Truman "Point Four" program designed to educate and improve the health of our less advanced foreign friends.

Congress, to be sure, won't give the President all this. After Congress acts on the present authorization measure it will still have to appropriate the actual money in a separate bill. The upshot is expected to be closer to $3 billion than to the $3.9 billion requested.

The inquiring taxpayer can get somewhat more specific about the distribution of the largess—but always and only up to a point. He can find out that Yugoslavia is ticketed for $2.5 million of technical aid, $15 million of economic grants and "some" military assistance. Aside from learning that most of the $15 million will go for coking coal, however, the inquirer finds the details of the economic and military grants cloaked in secrecy.

The Pentagon confides that France will get more military aid in the current fiscal year than in the last one. But it's not telling what the figures are in either year.

Defense Secretary Wilson's aides will also disclose that from January through December, 1956, they delivered our allies nearly $1.1 billion worth of planes, $118 million of tanks and combat vehicles, $110 million of ships and $189 million of electronic and communications equipment, among other aid. But they won't say how much of what went to which allies.

For this year, they will reveal how much military aid they want to give various "regions"—$340 million to Europe, $390 million to the Near East, South Asia and Africa, $690 million to the Far East, $35 million to Latin America, and lots more millions on a "non-regional" basis. But the Pentagon won't say how much goes to individual countries.

Plans for the Future

You can find out that Israel, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tunisia, Bolivia, Guatemala and Haiti are among those scheduled to get economic grants. But details are secret. You can discover that the aid-dispensers are already scanning a batch of construction projects for which they may lend dollars under their planned soft-loan program—but it may be entirely different projects that would actually get the green light.

In short, the taxpayer can pry out totals, round figures, generalizations and some samples of what's being planned. But there is little in the way of precise information on what's going to be built in what country and how we are going to spend the secret amount of dollars slated for the Republic of X.

All this not only denies facts to the American people. Ironically for the Government, the secrecy about details denies officials an opportunity to make a chapter-and-verse defense of the things they want to spend the dollars on. Why, then, do they persist in hiding information?

The outgoing head of I.C.A., John Hollister, recently gave one explanation to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Concerning military information he said: "For the same reasons that we are not willing to reveal the planned disposition around the world of our own forces and of arms and equipment to be provided them, we believe it is in the national interest not to show in detail the disposition of our contributions to the military forces of our friends and allies." In addition, the I.C.A. argues that official release of military aid figures would be grist for the Russian propaganda mills.

The Administration explains secrecy about economic aid partly as an attempt to keep peace in the international family. When one country hears that a neighboring country gets more from Uncle Sam, they say, there's a great squabble. It becomes a "keeping up with the Joneses" situation. The aid men maintain, in effect, that it's best to keep the Smiths from knowing what's going on at the Joneses, at least as far as Uncle Sam's plans are concerned.

Avoiding Resentment

They also contend that revelation of aid plans would tie the hands of U. S. negotiators. "In virtually every country program and project, it is our policy to obtain contributions in cash, goods, or services from the host government," I.C.A. asserts. "Knowledge of the level of aid contemplated by the U. S. Government would give the host country negotiators a considerable advantage."

Besides, the Administration argues, "this Government wishes to avoid the possibility of resentment occurring in the event the final programs approved (by Congress) are less than those initially proposed."

How much appeal these explanations have is likely to depend on the individual's attitude toward foreign aid. But whatever their merits, the explanations do not alter the fact that the taxpayer is putting up a tidy packet—some $60 billion since World War II—while being kept in the dark about its use.

Who's News

Personnel Notes—Management—

Commerce and Industry

Allegheny Airlines (Washington)—Edwin I. Colodny has resigned from the Civil Aeronautics Board staff to become assistant to Leslie O. Barnes, Allegheny Airlines president, on September 3.

Gabriel Co. (Cleveland)—James Ewing was appointed vice president of sales succeeding William Klein who becomes vice president-merchandising.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. (St. Louis)—Richard P. Immel was elected executive vice president and general manager of American Limestone Co., a subsidiary. Richard E. Sansom was elected vice president and manager of the subsidiary.

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. (Jacksonville)—Tine W. Davis was named executive vice president in charge of the Montgomery, New Orleans, Raleigh and Louisville divisions of the grocery chain. Mark King was named a vice president of the New Orleans division.

Edison Brothers Stores, Inc. (St. Louis)—William E. Polley, Samuel L. Demoff and Morgan I. Pitcher were named vice presidents of this operator of a chain of womens' shoe stores. Charles B. Edison, Arthur J. Elias, Bernard A. Edison and Eric P. Newman were appointed assistant vice presidents.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp. (Pasadena, Calif.)—Harold F. Wiley was named director of the analytical and control instrument division, a new unit set up to consolidate design, development and manufacture of these electronic instruments.

Sperry Rand Corp. (New York)—Dr. Thornton C. Fry was appointed vice president and director of Univac engineering for the Remington Rand division.

American Enka Corp. (Enka, N.C.)—Dr. John L. Bitter was named vice president, marketing, and C. Chester Bassett, Jr., was elected vice president, sales, of this manufacturer of rayon and nylon.

Sun Oil Co. (Philadelphia)—Richard F. Blewett was appointed manager of the foreign sales department.

American Can Co. (New York)—Cecil F. Dawson and Craig Moore were elected directors. Both men were directors of the Dixie Cup Co., recently acquired by Canco.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. (Allentown, Pa.)—F. C. Mueller was named vice president of the newly-formed central division headquartered at Hazelton, Pa.

Frank H. Lee Co. (Danbury, Conn.)—J. Lawrence Shark and George M. Rickus have been elected vice presidents of this hat manufacturer.

Nestle-LeMur Sees Net Up Sharply This Year

Official Says Growth Rate in Industry Indicates Further Improvement in 1958

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Earnings of 90 cents to $1 a share in 1957 "are a real possibility" for Nestle-LeMur Co., Louis Naidech, executive vice president, told the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Mr. Naidech also said the cosmetics and toiletries concern expects 1957 sales of between $9,000,000 and $9,500,000. In 1956, Nestle-LeMur earned 65 cents a share on net sales of $8,012,126.

"The rate of our growth and that of our industry, together with our planning for the future, leads us to expect an even better year in 1958," Mr. Naidech said.

"We are interested in further expansion by acquisition," Mr. Naidech continued, "preferably by cash so as not to dilute equity and to maintain our stock leverage." Nestle-LeMur, which now markets products under eight main brand names, added to its organization through acquisitions both in 1949 and in 1954.

"Growth resulting from market expansion remains our primary objective," Mr. Naidech said, "and the growth process is being realized by our company in each succeeding period as demonstrated by sales figures, with no end to this trend in sight."

In reply to a question, Mr. Naidech said Nestle-LeMur considers stock dividends as "special" and not regular dividends. The company increased its dividend rate in June from 20 cents to 30 cents annually. Nestle-LeMur also paid a 50% stock dividend in 1956 and a 5% stock dividend last March.

Mr. Naidech told the analysts that although Nestle-LeMur has one million common shares authorized, it has no plans to issue additional stock beyond the 440,000 shares now outstanding. The company's management owns about 42% of the outstanding stock.

LeMur Chemical Co., organized in 1956 to develop chemical products, "has not yet made real progress, but we are optimistic about the future development," Mr. Naidech said. He noted that the firm's Canadian subsidiary "has been growing vigorously in recent years." The company's British subsidiary is expected to earn about seven cents a share in 1957, he added, as it did in 1956.

Themes and Variations

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Intellectuals & Baseball

The romance between intellectuals and the game of baseball is, for the most part, one-sided to the point of absurdity. A large percentage of intelligent Americans evaluate the 400 men who play major baseball as awesomely gifted demigods. A large percentage of the muscular 400 rate intellectuals several notches below umpires.

Occasionally intellectuals considering baseball retreat behind cultivated cynicism which ranges in phrase from the stock remark about bread and circuses to more dignified indictments of false values and commercialism. These false fronts are wholly transparent to the practiced eye.

The attractiveness of baseball is not measured by things overlooked any more than its existence has come to pass by accident. The appeal was dampened for me only slightly by five years of covering games from March to October.

There is severe classic tragedy within major league baseball; tragedy which catches and manipulates the life of every athlete as surely as forces beyond the heaths manipulated Hardy's simple Wessex folk into creatures of imposing stature.

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Major league baseball is an insecure society: it pays lavish salaries to athletes and then, when the men reach 35 or so, it abruptly stops paying them anything. But the tragedy goes considerably deeper than that. Briefly, it is the tragedy of fulfillment.

Each major leaguer, like his friends, wanted desperately to become a major leaguer years ago. Somehow, he believed once with the most profound faith he possessed, if he ever did make the major leagues, everything would then become ideal. A major league baseball team is a collection of 25 youngish men who have made the major leagues and discovered that in spite of it, life remains distressingly short of ideal.

The imaginative intellectual whose legs go bad when he is 22 is obviously more fortunate than he knows. His dream, the one in which he strikes out Williams, Mantle and the boss on nine pitches, employing the secret backspin slider that breaks two ways before reaching the catcher, is good for the rest of his life. If it dims at any time he has only to visit a ball park for a recharge.

By its nature, the watching of baseball appeals most strongly to imaginative people. The average major league game lasts approximately two hours and 45 minutes. There is action for perhaps 15 minutes of that time.

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The pitcher throws, the batter looks, the umpire says, "Strike," and the game is on. By the time the eighth inning arrives, the visiting team is one run ahead, but the home club starts an interesting rally. The lead-off man lines a clean single to right, the next man doubles off the center-field wall, sending the runner to third, and now the home club's toughest man marches up to bat.

The visiting manager has called time out so that he can walk to the pitcher's mound and discuss matters with the pitcher, catcher, plus an unwanted fourth hand, the veteran shortstop who, to the manager's continuing annoyance, invariably seems to have managerial theories of his own. As the four worried men talk intensely, the imaginative fan again can only guess at the dialogue. Actually, the manager opens with sarcasm: "Well, that was a great nothing ball you just threw."

"You come all the way out here to tell me that?" the pitcher says. "Is he tired?" the manager asks the catcher. "He threw that last guy a nothing ball," the catcher says, cautiously. "Okay," says the manager. "Stick a fork in him. He's done." The manager waves to the bullpen, and a new pitcher begins a long walk into the game.

Ten minutes later, when the game resumes, the imaginative fan has come to a personal conclusion. "If I'd had someone like that manager to give me pitching tips," he thinks, "I might have been out there myself."

The batter hits the relief pitcher's third pitch into the left-field grandstand, and the imaginative fan, once again identifying with the home team, jumps triumphantly to his feet, slaps a stranger on the back, and glows until dinner, when his wife asks why he had not devoted some time to doing what his family wants for a change and gone rowing in the park. The imaginative man can offer no good answer. If he is wise, he does not try.

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Football is violence in cold weather and sex and college rye. Horse racing is animated roulette. Boxing is smoky halls and kidneys battered until they bleed. Tennis and golf are best played, not watched. Basketball, hockey and track meets are action heaped upon action, climax upon climax, until the onlooker's responses become deadened.

Baseball is for the leisurely afternoons of summer and for the unchanging dreams. I do not suggest that major league baseball can take the place of the late Beethoven quartets, merely that the two frequently coexist in harmony within the thoughts of the American intellectual. I think this is in no way incongruous. The one came out of a life that was like thunder; the other cost 400 men their dreams.

—ROGER KAHN,
in *"The American Scholar," Summer 1957.*

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Washington at Work

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Congress

Truck Stock: The Senate passed, with a slight change, a House-approved measure (H.R. 3625) to prevent evasion of Interstate Commerce Commission regulations on issuance of securities by truck companies that set low par values on their stock. The bill would consider the "fair market value" of the stock in determining if an issue is large enough to come under I.C.C. regulations.

Small Boats: The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill (S. 1866) to delay until January 1, 1959, from January 1, 1958, the effective date of a bill passed by Congress last year to require inspection and certification of small passenger boats.

Weather-Making: The Senate passed, sending to the House, a bill (S. 86) to authorize the National Science Foundation to take over Federal research on weather-making.

Gadsby: The Senate confirmed the nomination of Edward N. Gadsby, Massachusetts Republican, to replace former Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term ending in June, 1958.

Cocke: The Senate confirmed the nomination of Earle Cocke, Jr., of Georgia to be a member of the board of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. for a six-year term.

Price Discrimination: The Senate Judiciary Committee discussed but took no action on a bill (S. 11) to curtail use of "good faith in meeting competition" as a defense against price discrimination charges.

Scribner: The Senate confirmed the nomination of Fred C. Scribner, Jr., to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding H. Chapman Rose, resigned.

Ford: The nomination of Frederick W. Ford of West Virginia to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission until mid-1964 was confirmed by the Senate. He succeeds George C. McConnaughey.

Kearns: The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry Kearns of California to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, replacing H. C. McClellan, resigned.

Autos: An Air Force colonel who has been conducting research in auto safety said the Air Force is considering installation of auto seat belts in all Air force vehicles. He testified as a House Commerce subcommittee oepned hearings on the use of seat belts.

Surplus Disposal: The Senate passed and sent to the White House a House-Senate compromise bill to expand by $1 billon the amount of surplus farm products that could be disposed of abroad under the Public Law 480 program.

Martin: Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin, testifying before the House Banking Committee, said that "adjustments" have to be made in the economy when marked-up prices represent a large portion of the increase in the gross national product.

Transportation: The House passed and sent to the White House two bills dealing with transportation. One bill (S. 943) would require motor carriers to file with the I.C.C. their actual rates or charges rather than their minimum rates and charges as presently required. The other (S. 1492) would increase the penalties for violations of certain railroad safety laws or laws governing competitive practices among motor carriers.

Shipping: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.J. Res. 370) extending for another year the Administration's authority to sell two war-built vessels for use as cargo carriers between the U. S. and Cuba and Mexico.

Phosphate: The House passed and sent to the White House a bill (S. 334) to increase the amount of public land that can be leased to any one mine operator in any one state.

Rapid Amortization: The Senate Finance Committee voted to curtail the rapid amortization program, effective at once, and to end it December 31, 1959. It added these provisions as an amendment to a House-passed bill (H.R. 232) to ease the tax treatment of damages won in breach of contract suits.

Liquor Tax: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 8216) to require that a person claiming a liquor or tobacco tax refund must prove he bore the burden of the tax.

Cabaret: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 17) to reduce to 10% the present 20% Federal cabaret tax.

Oil: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 8054) to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits beneath inland navigable waters in Alaska.

Food-Drug: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 6456) to allow the export of goods condemned by the Federal Food and Drug Administration after the items were allowed to enter the U. S.

Contract Carriers: The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill (S. 1385) that would bring contract motor carriers under the same sort of Interstate Commerce Commission regulation under the Clayton Act as common carriers now face.

Motor Contracts: The Senate approved a measure (S. 375) that would make valid in all states conditional sales or mortgage contracts for trucks and busses filed in a single state. At present, such contracts are valid only in the home state. The bill now goes to the House.

Grain Standards: The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill (S. 2007) that would let an individual who thinks his grain is of a higher grade than the Agriculture Department determines get a fast review by the farm agency if he pays for this extra work.

Tariffs: The House passed and sent to the Senate bills for duty-free imports of dressed or manufactured istle or Tampico fibre (H.R. 7096), and for three-year suspension of import duties on casein (H.R. 38) and certain tanning material extracts (H.R. 2842).

Advertising: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 5924) for the duty-free importation of advertising materials, commercial samples and advertising films.

Ministers: The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 8892) to extend for two years the time in which ministers can decide whether to be covered by Federal social security.

Brown Rubber

BROWN RUBBER CO., INC., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	......	$.35	$1.13
Loss after charges	$233,375	a-234,673	a-854,891
Net loss	b116,375	a-132,673	a-426,891
Capital shares	378,148	378,148	376,638

a-Income. b-After giving effect to a carry-back tax credit of $117,000.

George Leach, president of Brown Rubber, said: "We do not expect to operate at a profit for the third quarter because of loss of sales volume for July and August and also on account of other expenses normally incurred in a model changeover program." Brown Rubber supplies rubber and plastics products to the auto industry.

Mr. Leach added that the firm expects a "rising level of operations in the fourth quarter" and that "we can again show earnings for that period.' '

Sunbeam Corp.

SUNBEAM CORP. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.60	$.57
Sales	26,440,000	25,729,500
Net income after taxes	1,853,755	1,739,800
Capital shares	3,091,765	3,056,607

Company's fiscal year ends March 31.

The Supersonic '60s: Plane Makers Predict Fewer But Bigger Companies

Continued From First Page

certainty over production goals and time-tables is causing confusion in corporate board rooms.

Missiles vs. Manned Craft

As of now, military airmen figure manned interceptor planes will be in use for another decade or so. Even now, however, some are being replaced by missiles. Manned bombers, the Pentagon planners think, will be the mainstay of long-range strategic air power at least until 1965, and perhaps beyond.

"There has been entirely too much talk about the displacement of manned planes by guided missiles," declares Lt. Gen. C. S. Irvine, Deputy Chief of Air Materiel Headquarters. "There will," he insists, "be a need for engineering and production know-how on both kinds of weapons and manned planes will be best for some missions for 15 years."

Nonetheless, aircraft companies are preparing for a period of troubled transition as new craft come to the fore and defense requirements change. Defensively, they're pondering long-range plans to do more of the work on contracts themselves, rather than let subcontractors or licensees do it. In a few instances, companies already are talking about pulling back contracts. Offensively, plane companies are plunging ahead into new and diverse fields related to aircraft and missile production.

Licensing a Cushion

Some aircraft companies are better braced than others for the buffeting from Government contract cancellations and production stretchouts. A number have licensing agreements and subcontracts with other manufacturers so they will bear only part of the brunt of any production cutbacks.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. of East Hartford, Conn., for example, licenses Ford Motor Co. to make the P & W-designed J-57 jet engines. Ford, and not P & W therefore, is likely to take the bulk of any cutbacks and probably will be "phased out" of producing the engines next year. Ford's J-57 order backlog stood at $750 million at last report.

Subcontracting, through which the aircraft companies traditionally farm out much of their work, is another cushioning device. If orders slacken, the prime contractor can pull back some of his business. The effect of this, of course, is to widen the impact of any major cutbacks. Witness the effect when the Government ditched North American Aviation's Navaho missile: N.A.A. promptly announced it was terminating some of its $35 million worth of orders with 2,680 subcontractors.

Less Subcontracting Ahead

As of now, aircraft industry officials say most plane subcontracts do not appear to be threatened. But in a year or two, they agree, smaller subcontractors almost certainly will feel the cutbacks. Their reasoning: New orders from the Government for planes are smaller than in the recent past and therefore will require less outside help.

Douglas' Mr. Raymond expects his company, for one, to be paring its subcontracts. "We now do a tremendous amount of subcontracting on missile products," he says, adding: "I anticipate less in the future."

The Garrett Corp., Los Angeles supplier for the aircraft industry, calculates that it subcontracts about one-half of its business. If the going gets rough, says a spokesman, Garrett will call back some of these contracts.

Lockheed, with 40% of its plane business parceled out to other firms, also is a candidate for possible pullback of some of its contracts but the management won't admit to such plans yet. A Douglas official notes that if a subcontractor's program is well along, it would be costly to discontinue it and try to set up an entirely new production line in a home plant.

Holding Their Own

In recent years, there has been a tendency by aircraft companies to subcontract a smaller proportion of their work. Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. of Bethpage, L. I., for example, subcontracted 45% to 50% of its business about five years ago; today, Grumman's subcontracts run to about 20% of its total volume. And Vertol Aircraft Corp., which a few years ago subcontracted three-quarters of its own production to others, now has pulled back almost all its work into its own recently-expanded plant at Morton, Pa.

Big subcontractors of airline components today include Twin Coach Co. (which has a $55 million aircraft backlog), Temco Aircraft Corp. of Dallas, Beech Aircraft Corp. and Cessna Aircraft Co. All say they have had no indications of important changes on their subcontracted work because of the Pentagon's economy drive.

The practice of subcontracting has a firm basis in the volatile aircraft industry. As one company executive puts it: "Subcontracts are a means of evening out the ups and downs in the aircraft business. Without subcontracts, you would have to over-expand to meet peak demand, and whenever one contract tailed off, you would be hit hard."

Aircraft companies, nevertheless, say they are likely to be doing less subcontracting in the years ahead. One reason they give is the growing trend toward diversification. Many are planning to broaden their activities either through development of new products or acquisition of other companies. The prospect: Fewer but larger, more diversified companies in the field.

"Most Logical, Natural Field"

"We must broaden our competence in fields related to ours," declares Lockheed's Mr. Gross, "and I think the most logical and natural field is in electronics." He hints Lockheed is on the lookout for merger possibilities.

Another outfit turning to development of electronic wares is Convair, a division of General Dynamics Corp. "Our studies tell us," says Convair vice president B. F. Coggan, "that the air defense mission will be performed largely by guided missiles in another decade. We are building up skills in electronics which enter into the technology of such weapons—servomechanisms, infra red devices and many others."

Douglas, somewhat cool toward the idea of company acquisitions, plans to push manufacture and sales of ground support equipment for missiles. Mr. Raymond, elaborating on his company's interest in the field, calculates that one-half of the cost of an entire missile project goes for devices outside the missile itself.

In the rush to diversify for missile age manufacturing, the old-line aircraft companies are jostling such corporate go-getters as General Electric, Sperry-Rand and Avco Manufacturing who also are driving into the electrical and electronic end of missile making. General Tire makes special new type rocket engines. Chrysler Corp. is in with its Redstone missile, and Ford Motor Co. has set up a missile subsidiary called Aeronutronic Systems, Inc. "We're out," says a Ford man, "to take a missile or other project and see it through from its conception to its manufacture and possibly to its utilization and maintenance."

At this early stage of the industry's transition to missile-making and super airliners, the changeover is fairly ragged. Some companies already are deep in missile manufacture and research; others are no more than ankle deep. Here, in brief form, is a rundown on some of the aircraft companies, their current order backlogs and the projects they're pursuing:

Douglas Aircraft has done more actual diversified missile production than probably any other airframe company. Last year its missile output amounted to $140 million, a small but growing chunk of its total $1.1 billion sales. Douglas produces two versions of the Nike anti-aircraft missile and reportedly works on a third. Contracts for the Army's Honest John and Air Force's intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) also are on the books. Douglas' commercial backlog stands at a lofty $1 billion; its military backlog is about the same, including several Navy planes.

Lockheed Aircraft has 17 missile projects on the fire; missile sales last year totaled $75 million and the company expects them to double during the next two years. The new Electra turboprop airliner starts coming off the production line in about a year and Lockheed has its eye on a 1970 supersonic jet airliner.

North American Aviation is building rocket motors for the Air Force's ballistic missile family in its Rocketdyne division. There's also a big electronics department making missile guidance equipment. The company also has a stake in two future plane projects: A long-range Air Force interceptor and the shadowy WS (weapons system)-110, believed to be a chemically fueled bomber capable of 2,000 mile-an-hour speeds. Present F-100 jet fighter and some Navy jet business probably will continue for one to three years.

Boeing Airplane has a backlog of over 150 commercial airliners costing $5 million-plus apiece. It's also involved in the WS-110 project. Its big missile stake is the Bomarc anti-aircraft weapon which reputedly can knock down planes farther away than the Nike. Its B-52 jet bomber and KC-135 jet tanker series have two or more years to run, while Bomarc production builds up.

Convair Division of General Dynamics has three major new-style projects: the F-102 and F-106 supersonic jet fighter; the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile; and the 1,200 mile-an-hour B-58 jet bomber. It also has a foot in the commercial jet field with its Model 880 medium-range airliner.

United Aircraft is widely diversified, making helicopter and airplane equipment as well as military and commercial jet engines. This year and next the company is pumping a whopping $90 million into research and development, including new facilities. It's seeking to broaden its electronics activities. Its backlog is over $2 billion and production and employment are rising this year despite the Government economy wave.

Curtiss-Wright, in its Wright Aeronautical Division, builds engines for Douglas DC-7s and Lockheed Constellation airliners and some military jet craft. It's well diversified, making such things as steel extrusions, raw plastics and electronic devices. Close to two-thirds of the company's earnings now come from these commercial sales. Curtiss-Wright also recently introduced a new British-designed jet engine which it hopes to make and sell in this country under license.

The Martin Co. has somewhat more than half of its order backlog in guided missiles. Long a producer of the subsonic Matador, the company now is completing a new facility in Denver for making the ICBM Titan; other short-range missile projects are under way. It's staying in the manned airplane field with its big jet Seamaster Navy plane.

Beech Aircraft Corp. breaks its business down this way: Subcontracts on military craft make up 24% of the company's total volume; commercial sales account for 40% and prime military contracts figure in for 36%. Beech is prime contractor for a Navy trainer and a small Army transport. It also builds external fuel tanks, mobile ground power units, support equipment and spare parts. A spokesman says 63 separate projects are now in progress and no major portion of the company's work is tied up in any one aircraft. Commercial sales in its fiscal year ending next June 30 are expected to reach a record $42 million, which would be up 20% over the just-ended year.

Temco Aircraft Corp. up to recently has been only a subcontractor but is now getting into production as prime contractor for a new Navy jet trainer and a rocket-powered target drone. It's also stepping up its electronics work. It turns out assemblies for such planes as the Boeing B-52, North American F-100, McDonnell F3H and Lockheed's F-104.

Cessna Aircraft Co. holds prime contracts on the new T-37 Air Force jet trainer, the small YH-41 Army helicopter, the L19E Army liaison plane, and L27A Army administrative plane. Military subcontracts account for 37.5% of Cessna's total military business, and military sales make up 44% of its total volume. The company's military backlog as of last March 31 was $91.7 million, more than double the $41.7 million a year earlier. The company continues to be a leading builder of small commercial planes.

Chance Vought Aircraft Corp. had a backlog as of March 31 including $424 million in orders for military aircraft, $77 million for missiles and $7 million in subcontracts. Its prime contracts are for the F-8U Navy jet fighter and the Regulus I and Regulus II surface-to-surface guided missiles for the Navy. The company also is developing a new Navy fighter.

Northrop Aircraft has only one manned plane scheduled for production, a supersonic trainer. It's a subcontractor for airframe makers, including Boeing, but subcontracts little business itself. For the future, Northrop has a production contract for the Snark long-range subsonic missile.

McDonnell Aircraft Corp. has only one customer, Uncle Sam. Its output is 100% on Government and defense contracts. Its $728 million backlog consists largely of the F-3J Demon fighter for the Navy and F-101 Voodoo for the Air Force. Missile sales increased 36% during the past 12 months. Missile projects include the Navy Talos surface-to-air missile, the Quail missile for the Air Force and another super-secret missile for the Navy. About 25% of the company's business is sub-contracted to others.

Bell Aircraft Corp.'s Rascal air-to-surface Air Force missile is now scheduled for operational use; the disclosure that it had moved ahead from research and development status was made last week. The company builds rocket motors, has a substantial electronics department and has an active helicopter subsidiary whose commercial sales for the first seven months of 1957 exceeded those of all 1956.

Zoo Zoom: More Folks Roam The Menageries While Beasts Cavort

Continued From First Page

Perkins who has won national fame among both children and adults, not by bringing animals alive from dangerous safaris but by putting them, via television, into the living room. His Zoo Parade show on Sunday afternoons attracts an estimated 15 to 20 million viewers. "Today's zoo isn't a place where the public comes to gawk at animals behind bars," says Mr. Perkins, director of Lincoln Park Zoo. "It's an educational and scientific institution, not a menagerie."

Most children's zoos are an adjunct of a regular public zoo. Not so with the Catskill Game Farm, a private operation of a retired Wall Street financier, Roland Lindemann. The Catskill Game Farm, about 100 miles north of New York City, isn't strictly a children's zoo but it attracts thousands of youngsters and their parents every year and could fairly be called a near-ultimate development in putting visitors and animals in the same pasture.

He Started Young

Mr. Lindemann, an affable 50-year-old German-American, became a zoo man at the age of eight with an exhibit of 60 animals in a Berlin suburb. (Admittedly, he had some help from his father, a zoology teacher, and the advantage of a seven-acre yard surrounding the Lindemann home. But nonetheless, a zoo.) Today his 600-acre game farm is a combined zoo, children's amusement park and one of the largest animal supply depots in the United States.

Mr. Lindemann regularly stocks 1,800 to 2,200 animals; each year he sells 1,000 or so for $150,000 to $240,000.

Around 450 of his animals, completely tamed by bottle feeding and what Mr. Lindemann calls "hand rearing," roam freely in wooded feeding grounds through which visitors wander, just as freely after they pay a $1 admission fee. Last year more than 500,000 persons visited the farm and attendance this year is running 15% higher.

"The secret of our success is the word 'farm,'" says Mr. Lindemann. "People like the idea of getting away from the aluminum and steel of the city to be near nature. They just can't get over it when they go out onto the feeding ground and find tame deer, antelope, donkeys, llamas and alpacas rushing up to nudge and beg for tidbits of grain."

Big City Mechanization

The same theme is stressed by Fairfield Osborn, conservationist, author, and president of the august New York Zoological Society which runs the Bronx Zoo. Says he: "The move away from rural life to big city mechanization makes the zoo a natural. Sixty-five per cent of our families live in cities and a zoo is a psychological dream realized, the answer to their instincts to be near the world of nature. Children and adults have an innate thirst to be near animals and feel and touch them."

Such places as the Bronx Zoo probably never will reach the stage of letting visitors fondle the wilder beasts of the jungle, but they're doing as much as possible to get away from cages, iron bars and pens. Zoos throughout the country are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to recreate African veldts, bison ranges and rocky bear dens.

The Bronx Zoo claims it was the first in the country to separate lions from the public only by a wide moat. The zoo's African veldt, with tawny lions and native huts, was completed in 1941.

Milwaukee's 137-acre zoo, to be completed by 1960, will carry the natural look even further. Director George Speidel is aiming for "the most realistic zoo" in the country. Five full-maned lions, for example, will gaze hungily from a recreated African plain at a nearby herd of zebras and antelope. But leaping won't do the lions much good; a 24-foot wide moat will separate them from their natural prey. And if a lion should jump into the moat he'll find himself in a runway leading right back to his confine.

Living Side by Side

The moat system will let tigers live side by side—seemingly—with small deer in a natural grassy setting. Lithe, muscular cheetahs will be able to watch, but not touch, graceful gazelles, African flamingos, cranes and other jungle birds.

Visitors to the Milwaukee Zoo will find an unusual bit of information in front of many exhibits, the name of a company that put up the money for the animal. The purchase fund now totals nearly half a million dollars, including $28,000 from Schlitz Brewing Co. for a white rhino, $15,000 from Badger Meter Co. to buy a Siberian tiger and $10,000 from Pabst Brewing Co. for an African elephant.

Most of the nation's zoos are municipally owned. Though some charge small admission fees, and most have concession income, their money for the most part comes from taxes and contributions of private benefactors or zoological societies. The 3,000-member New York Zoological Society, quite well heeled as such organizations go, has contributed an estimated $1.5 million to the Bronx Zoo over the past decade for buildings and improvements. The society's investment portfolio has a market value of more than $8 million and last year earned $303,768.

Buying Beasts

A good bit of zoo spending, of course, is for animals, though no one knows the total paid out annually for beasts, birds, reptiles and fish. There are two main sources of supply: Commercial animal dealers and other zoos. There's a great deal of intra-zoo selling and swapping, which sometimes results in neat profits. Dacca, a Bronx Zoo tigress, this spring gave birth to her 26th and 27th cubs. Their market value: At least $1,000 each.

Dealing in animals today requires the combined talents of the old-time huckster and a blase antique dealer. There's no set price for animals. When a deal is made, the final price depends upon how badly a zoo wants an animal (it may have a lovelorn female pining for a mate), how rare the beast is, whether it is a crowd-drawing species (apes usually are, turtles usually aren't) and the buyer's ability to pay.

A leading supplier of animals to American zoos is Louis Ruhe, Inc., founded in 1869 and now guided by 28-year-old Heinz Ruhe whose customary business suit is a glossy leather jacket and work pants. Mr. Ruhe, like any businessman, is familiar with a balance sheet but he has other duties, too; he's now trying to domesticate a cheetah for a suburban family that wants one of the swift animals for a pet. He's already sold a cheetah, for $1,500, to a Pennsylvania businessman who uses it to hunt rabbits.

Mr. Ruhe buys from animal hunters and trappers in many nations and has his own African supply base in Tanganyika. Animals captured on safaris into the back country are brought to the base camp, released in pens and taught to feed in captivity, a key step in making an animal saleable. This may take only a few weeks for a zebra or as long as two years for a rhinoceros.

Ruhe, Inc., actually a branch of an older German firm, once held almost complete control over the supply of singing canaries in America. But things have changed; the company now specializes in such rare animals as the pair of white rhinoceroses delivered a few days ago to the St. Louis Zoo. Annual sales run about a quarter of a million dollars.

Another major supplier of animals is New York's Henry Trefflich, who also runs a pet business with the motto, "A monkey in every home."

Though business currently is brisk for Messrs. Ruhe and Trefflich, they admit the animal business isn't quite as profitable as it was for one of the country's earliest animal importers. In 1796 a Salem, Mass., ship captain brought the first elephant to America. He'd purchased the animal, a two-year-old Indian female, for $450 in Calcutta. He sold it for $10,000 in New York, twice the price, by the way, for a similar elephant today.

Zoo men estimate that there are more than 50,000 animals in this country's zoos and game farms. Keeping these charges in good health and reasonable good temper is no common-place task.

Last year, for example, the Bronx Zoo had to X-ray a king cobra, one of the world's most deadly snakes and a most uncooperative patient. This finally was accomplished by stretching the snake full length in a plastic tube. The zoo's reptile department also has such diverse responsibilities as finding food for leaf cutter ants and a South American snake that refuses everything but live snails. The ants now dine happily on red and yellow rose petals, and somebody from the zoo makes a trip once or twice a week to a nearby Italian market to buy a few snails, at 45 to 75 cents a pound.

Olin Mathieson Sales, Net in Second Quarter, First Half Fell From '56

Officials Say Lower Copper Price Cut Dollar Volume; Squibb Unit Had Record Profit

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Sales of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. in the second quarter were $153,386,736, 1.5% lower than the like 1956 period, and earnings were equal to 73 cents a share compared with 87 cents a share in the 1956 second quarter.

For the first six months, the company's sales totaled $288,865,985, down 3.7% from the 1956 first half sales of $300,050,408. The company noted that second quarter sales in 1957 topped first quarter volume by 13%. First half earnings were equal to $1.48 a share compared with $1.63 in the like year-ago period.

In their report to stockholders, Thomas S. Nichols, chairman, and Stanley de J. Osborne, president, declared that a principal reason for the decline in dollar sales in the first half of this year was the lower price of copper. This resulted in lower prices for Olin Mathieson's brass and brass products, the officials said. Volume of brass products declined due to reduced demand from the appliance and automotive industries.

The Squibb drug division of Olin Mathieson, however, operated at the highest level of sales and earnings in its history, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Osborne reported. They also indicated the industrial chemicals division operated at a high rate of profitability.

The report indicated total cellophane sales increased, but the rise was not as great as anticipated. The company said it expects cellophane consumption to increase during the remainder of the year.

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORP. and consolidated subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.73	$.87
Net sales	153,386,736	155,709,731
Net before income taxes	18,236,833	22,477,132
Income taxes	8,531,836	10,953,714
Net income	9,704,997	11,522,418
Average common shares	13,077,312	12,987,630
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per common share	$1.48	$1.63
Net sales	288,865,985	300,050,408
Net before income taxes	36,212,757	41,888,778
Income taxes	16,497,781	20,285,261
Net income	19,714,976	21,603,517
Average common shares	13,045,892	12,980,868

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

Nabisco Introduces Chiparoons

NEW YORK—National Biscuit Co. is putting into national distribution a new cookie called Chiparoons. It is a combination of cocoanut and chocolate chips and is packed in a pound, satchel-type bag.

Atlantic Refining Says Oil Import Restrictions Will Cause "Inequities"

Company Seeks to Discuss Its "Voluntary" Limits With Government Officials

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PHILADELPHIA—Atlantic Refining Co. asserted it will be "confronted with serious inequities" under the Government's proposal of last week for voluntary curbs on oil imports.

It is the second concern to challenge the new formula issued by the White House; Tidewater Oil Co. has asked the Secretary of Commerce to boost the amount of crude oil it can import under the plan.

Atlantic said it has asked a "prompt opportunity to discuss its import situation with Government officials in Washington." A spokesman declined to elaborate on the asserted "inequities" until such talks are held.

The White House appeal for limits on oil imports is the latest in a series of requests for "voluntary" restrictions. Effective for a year from last July 1, its sharpest effect would be on seven major importers, including Atlantic Refining, which are asked to cut East and Gulf Coast imports some 10% below the 1954-56 level and 22% below plans for the second half of this year.

Atlantic's announcement said:

"Atlantic has complied fully with the import restrictions under the 1954 formula. However, Atlantic will be confronted with serious inequities under its quota proposed by the new plan for restricting imports. Therefore, the company has requested a prompt opportunity to discuss its import situation with the appropriate Federal authorities as provided in the plan."

The 1954 formula was one under which oil companies were asked to maintain the 1954 ratio of crude imports to total U.S. daily crude production.

NOTICE

Correspondence to all blind box numbers that appear without any address should be mailed to Box No. . . ., c/o THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 44 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

Placement Mobiliers Barred from Securities Business in New York

Swiss Investment Firm Had Been Linked to Alleged Stock Fraud, Red Satellites

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—S.A. de Placements Mobiliers, Swiss investment banking firm accused of participating in a $6 million stock fraud and of representing financial interest in Russian satellite countries, was permanently barred from the securities business in New York state.

The injunction, signed yesterday by New York State Supreme Court Justice Harold A. Stevens, was the result of a joint effort of New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz's office and authorities of the Office of Bankruptcies of the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Lefkowitz said.

The firm had been accused of participating with Charles R. Stahl, former chairman of the now-defunct New York Stock Exchange firm of De Pontet & Co., Inc., in the allegedly fraudulent sale of stock of Green Bay Mining & Exploration, Ltd., a Canadian company which claimed to have important lithium properties.

S.A. de Placements Mobiliers had been the subject of a court order to have its officers appear for questioning June 14 in the New York State Supreme Court. The firm failed to appear, and was later declared bankrupt by the Swiss government and placed under the jurisdiction of the Office of Bankruptcy of the Canton of Geneva.

Attorney General Lefkowitz said he was "gratified by the cooperation shown in the matter by the Geneva authorities."

Mr. Stahl, around whom the original investigation of the Green Bay Mining stock centered, was last reported in Brazil where he has been since early in the year. On March 7 he consented there to an injunction barring him from the securities business in New York State.

In papers filed last April, the Attorney General's office said that Placements Mobiliers "though practically bankrupt" made a loan of $3 million to Green Bay and this loan was the basis of "false and misleading statements" to the public in connection with alleged $6 million fraud perpetrated by Mr. Stahl. In that same action it was alleged that another Swiss banking firm, Ferrier Lullin & Cie., had invested funds of Red satellite investors in Placements Mobiliers. Ferrier Lullin & Cie., said in June that it had complied with the Attorney General's request for testimony. The testimony has not been disclosed.

Tokyo Tycoons Build Highway on Rooftops At Tenants' Expense

Continued From First Page

lems. The Tokyo Express Highway is being built over the bed of a seven-foot-deep canal. Some 400 years ago this was the outer moat of General Ieyasu Tokugawa's castle fortress (now the Imperial Palace). In more recent times it was converted to drainage and the water flow diverted to the sea. Nowadays, with space in crowded central Tokyo at a premium, an open canal seemed to city officials a highly inefficient (and unsanitary) way to handle sewage. It was decided to replace the canal with huge underground drainpipes—and use the canal space for the new project.

Mr. Shinomura is happy to lead a visitor over a narrow gangway of slippery bamboo poles to the bottom of one section of the canal, now floored with concrete, where building construction is just starting. "Our biggest problem," he says, peering through a forest of steel reinforcing rods sticking out of wooden concrete molds, "has been getting the water out. We built concrete drainage pipes, five feet or more in diameter. Then we scooped 450,000 cubic feet of mud from the bottom. But whenever it rained, we'd be flooded again."

"What makes the whole job harder," he adds, "is that there is no place to store materials or equipment near the construction site. We have to rent land farther out of the city just for this purpose. And then we can barely squeeze our trucks through the narrow streets along the canal."

The highway and the business structures beneath it do not rest directly on the soft canal floor, but hang on concrete piles driven deep into the earth. Between the second-floor ceilings of the rented quarters and the roadway is an eighteen-inch air space which, Mr. Shinomura asserts, will effectively soundproof offices from the traffic overhead.

Rental income from the buildings is expected to aggregate around $1 million yearly; no tolls will be charged on the expressway. The Tokyo Express Highway Co. has rented the canal land from the City of Tokyo for $8,300 annually for a maximum of 35 years — supposedly more than sufficient time to recover the investment.

The amount pooled by the 39 participants in the project, however, is far from enough to cover the $7 million or more of construction costs involved; the rest must be borrowed.

While the highway firm has been able to get some from the banks, most institutions flatly refuse, because of fund shortages, to grant long-term loans. The only solution, says Mr. Matsuo, was to require each tenant to lend the firm some money. The loans are to be repaid in five equal installments over the next 15 years and carry interest of about 5%. A few other private lenders are also helping out.

Tokyo officials can't conceal their glee over how effectively the old canal will be utilized. There are two stories of office and shop space and a basement throughout the length of the highway; some portions have a double basement.

A quarter-mile stretch in the center will widen to 100 feet to provide parking facilities. Here also a huge shopping center, both above and below ground, will be built. Nearly half the total building space is already completed and occupied by a variety of tenants including a shipping newspaper, restaurants and bars, and scores of businesses from taxi firms to chemical producers.

J. J. Newberry Co.

J. J. NEWBERRY CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr.	$.84	$.90	$.77
Sales	86,731,897	82,143,135	76,267,164
Net income after taxes	1,477,574	1,559,082	1,362,183
Common shares	1,530,443	1,521,784	1,521,784

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

J. E. Nelson, president of J. J. Newberry Co., said earnings declined because of the cost of opening four new stores, major enlargement of nine stores, and modernization of 36 units.

Steel Scrap Prices Decline $1 to $2 on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — West Coast scrap steel prices have declined slightly from July levels, with key grades dropping from $1 to $2 a gross ton in major centers.

Behind the decline, said steel men and scrap dealers, are weakened export demand from Japan and slow Western steel mill activity.

Los Angeles and San Francisco mills are now paying $47 a gross ton for No. 1 heavy melting scrap, down from $48, the price in effect since early May. No. 2 heavy melting now is delivered at mills for $45 a ton, down from $46 in San Francisco and $47 in Los Angeles prevailing during July. No. 2 heavy melting had risen the first of July from the $43 a ton level of May and June. Mills now pay $46 a ton for No. 1 bundles, down from $47 from May through July.

"Things are a little slow at steel mills themselves and there's no export demand," one mill buyer commented regarding the August declines. He stated that the drop in export demand was due to the Japanese temporarily running out of exchange funds.

Life Insurance Company Investments

The following table, based on reports by 33 major concerns, shows life insurance company investments for the latest available weekly period, with cumulative totals adjusted to conform as closely as possible with the calendar year:

	Wk. ended July26,'57	% of Total	30 wks '57 to date	% of Total	Week ended July27,'56	% of Total	30 wks '56 to date	% of Total
MORTGAGE LOANS:								
Farm loans	$ 5,229,571	3.0	$ 201,915,533	3.3	$7,246,036	3.0	$271,238,205	3.5
Loans on dwellings & business property	70,830,719	41.3	1,970,328,657	32.1	129,448,173	52.9	2,837,098,424	36.8
REAL ESTATE:								
Real estate acquired for investment	964,706	0.6	95,830,313	1.6	1,236,381	0.5	76,730,153	1.0
RAILROAD SECURITIES:								
Bonds	161,088	0.1	25,785,081	0.4	1,034,894	0.4	77,996,120	1.0
Stocks	6,977	0.0	331,796	0.0	15,923	0.0	1,871,138	0.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES:								
Bonds	7,055,357	4.1	334,068,428	5.5	2,214,380	0.9	401,625,497	5.2
Stocks	1,166,416	0.7	21,450,909	0.3	955,505	0.4	33,371,141	0.4
INDUSTRIALS:								
Bonds	52,894,136	30.9	1,335,890,037	21.8	49,464,983	20.3	1,278,161,235	16.6
Stocks	389,981	0.3	23,723,894	0.4	678,482	0.3	26,008,637	0.4
GOVERNMENTS:								
U. S. Treas. Bonds	461,250	0.3	73,761,332	1.2	4,918,750	2.0	140,282,336	1.8
U. S. Treas. Bills	17,377,655	10.1	1,024,085,390	16.7	25,895,674	10.6	1,185,327,572	15.4
U. S. Treas. Certifs.	......	..	59,897,002	1.0			80,938,416	1.1
U. S. Treas. Notes	......	..	118,646,943	1.9	7,909,914	3.3	252,133,785	3.3
Canadian Govt Bonds	1,730,724	1.0	36,430,249	0.6	500,000	0.2	46,456,236	0.6
Other Foreign Govts	180,670	0.1	16,428,761	0.3	1,874,735	0.8	20,292,475	0.3
State, City, Municipal	2,368,000	1.5	101,247,536	1.6	1,253,302	0.5	203,605,765	2.6
MISCELLANEOUS:								
Bonds	9,484,670	5.5	661,203,779	10.8	9,629,673	3.9	763,430,393	9.9
Stocks	805,250	0.5	9,602,464	0.2	47,024	0.0	10,871,867	0.1
Totals	$171,587,440	100.0	$ 6,131,238,304	100.0	$244,496,057	100.0	$7,707,279,495	100.0
RECAPITULATION:								
Mortgages	$ 76,060,290	44.3	$ 2,172,244,189	35.4	$136,694,229	55.9	$3,108,336,629	40.3
Real Estate	964,706	0.6	95,830,313	1.6	1,236,381	0.5	76,730,153	1.0
Bonds	91,953,620	53.6	3,807,844,745	62.1	104,806,511	42.9	4,430,209,830	57.5
Stocks	2,368,824	1.5	55,319,053	0.9	1,696,906	0.7	71,002,893	0.9
Totals	$171,587,440	100.0	$ 6,131,238,304	100.0	$244,496,057	100.0	$7,707,279,495	100.0

Financing Business

Gulf States Utilities Co. Plans $17 Million of Bonds

NEW YORK—Gulf States Utilities Co. plans to put out $17 million of first mortgage bonds for competitive bidding, subject to Federal Power Commission approval. Bids would be opened September 30, 1957. Proceeds of the financing would be used to retire short-term construction loans.

Cook Electric Co. Notes

CHICAGO—Cook Electric Co. placed $2 million of sinking funds notes with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass., through Blunt, Ellis & Simons, Chicago. The money will be used by Cook to pay off bank loans. The notes are due December 1, 1967.

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Sanders Associates Offering

NEW YORK—A public offering of 100,000 shares ($1,500,000) of Sanders Associates, Inc., common stock is under way at $15 a share through Kidder, Peabody & Co., and associates. The electronics and defense production firm is offering an additional 10,000 shares to employees at $13.80 apiece.

Southern California Edison Bonds

WASHINGTON—Southern California Edison Co. put $40 million of first and refunding mortgage bonds in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Funds supplied by the sale will be applied to the company's construction program.

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Money Rates

NEW YORK—Bankers acceptance rates on 30-90 day bills were quoted 3⅞% to 3¾%, 120 day bills are 3⅞% to 3¾% and the 180 day bills 3⅞% to 3¾%.

Federal funds bid at 3%.

Call money lent dealers on bills and Treasurys was quoted at 4%.

Call money on stock exchange collateral was 4¼% to 4½%.

Commercial paper sold through dealers four to six months maturity was 3⅞% to 4⅛%.

Commercial paper placed directly by the major finance companies one to nine months maturity was 3⅛% to 4%.

Walworth Directors Approve Study of Refinancing Plan

NEW YORK—Directors of Walworth Co., manufacturer of valves and fittings, have approved a study of a refinancing plan for the company.

Fred Belz, president, said it is contemplated this will be an offering later this year of more than $5 million convertible subordinated debentures. The proceeds would be used for plant expansion, modernization and to increase working capital.

Mr. Belz said the program still is under study and involves expansion and modernization of the plant at Greensburg, Pa., that makes steel valves and malleable fittings; the Kewanee, Ill., plant that produces lubricated plug valves, iron valves and iron fittings; the Boston, Mass., plant that manufactures brass valves and fittings, and the East St. Louis, Ill., plant that produces iron valves.

The study also includes the possibility of similar action at Walworth's subsidiaries acquired over the past two years—Alloy Steel Products Co., Elizabeth, N. J., Grove Valve & Regulator Co., Oakland, Calif., M. & H. Manufacturing Co., Anniston, Ala., Southwest Fabricating & Welding Co., Houston, Texas, and Conoflow Corp., Philadelphia.

Louisville Gas & Electric

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO. (Kentucky) and subsidiary report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per com shr	$.97	c-$1.09
Operating revenues	28,863,165	28,009,659
b-Net income	4,066,980	4,168,113
Common shares	3,650,000	c-3,320,000
Twelve months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per com shr	$1.68	c-$1.96
Operating revenues	52,455,105	52,450,471
b-Net income	7,210,362	7,389,160
Net after pfd. divs	6,134,365	6,313,152

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges. c-Adjusted to reflect to the two-for-one common stock split in November, 1956.

The Bond Markets

Treasury Bills Sold At 3.308% Average Rate; Was 3.363% Last Week

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—The latest issue of short-term Treasury bills was sold yesterday at a price equivalent to an average yield to 3.308%. Last week a similar issue drew a rate of 3.363%.

Accepted bids ranged from a high of 99.178 (3.252%), to a low of 99.157 (3.335%), and an average price of 99.164 (3.308%). Of the amount bid for at the low price, 22% was accepted, the Treasury said.

Applications for yesterday's issue aggregated $2,545,259,000. The Treasury accepted $1,700,044,000, including $364,932,000 offered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price.

These bills are dated August 8 and mature November 7, 1957.

Treasurys, High Grade Corporate Liens Hold In Narrow Price Range

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

NEW YORK—Long-term U. S. Treasury liens were little changed in a generally slack bond market.

Some dealers closed the 3¼s of June, 1978-83 at 93 8-32 bid, unchanged, and the 40-year 3s were unchanged at 88 8-32 bid. The Victory Loan 2½s of December, 1967-72 were bid at 87 12-32, up 2-32.

The Treasury's new 2-to-4-year 4s continued to climb, reaching a bid price of 100 15-32 at the close.

Investment grade corporates were steady throughout a day of slow trading. "Some summers the market suddenly comes alive and stages important moves, but this year is one of the real dull ones," lamented a bored trader.

Rails again moved within a narrow range, with little activity.

The municipal market was quiet, with dealers mostly turning their attention to the large Connecticut offering due today. Revenue bonds were firm, but not active.

Big Board convertibles declined all along the list, with downside activity among aircraft issues, including Douglas, Northrop and Rohr.

Volume was fair and prices steady in the foreign bond mart.

Prices of Recent Securities Issues

The original offering price and Street market are indicated below for recent issues of selected securities that are not listed on a principal exchange.

Issues:	Offering Price	Bid	Asked
UTILITY BONDS			
Cen Ill Light 4⅝s '87	100.80	99	99½
Del P & L 5s '87	100.375	104½	105¼
Georgia Pow 5¼s '87	102.29	104	104½
Gen'l Teleph 5s '87	100	101½	102¼
Jer Cen P&L 5s '87	101.563	98¼	98¾
Met Ed 4⅞s '87	101½	100½	101
Mich Wisc Pl 6¼s '77	102.889	103⅝	104
N Y Teleph 5⅜s '91	101.755	98½	99
Nor Sta Pow 4⅝s '87	100	98½	99
Pacific G & E 5s '89	100.798	103⅛	103⅝
Puget S P&L 6¼s '87	103.459	105¼	106
Sou Bell Tele 5s '86	102.32	104¾	105
Sou Cal Edis 4¾s '82	100.73	101⅛	101⅝
Sou Cal Gas 5⅛s '83	101.807	104½	105
Texas El Ser 4¾s '87	101.60	101	101¾
Tenn Gas Tr 6s '77	99	101¼	101¾
West Penn P 4⅞s '87	101.66	101¾	102¼
Wis Tele 4½s '92	101¼	98¾	99¼
OTHER BONDS			
Chance Vght 5¼s '77	100	92½	93½
Trans Contin 5s '77	101.63	96	97
PREFERRED STOCKS			
McLouth Steel 5%	100	101¼	101¾
Tung-Sol 5%	50	49¾	50¼
COMMON STOCKS			
Carter Prod	22	30¼	30¾

Boeing Indicated Net Edged Up in 2nd Period On Sharp Gain in Sales

Volume Rose to Record, Profit Also Increased in Six Months Ended June 30

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

SEATTLE—Boeing Airplane Co.'s indicated earnings edged a bit above a year earlier in the quarter ended June 30, although sales were up substantially.

The company did not report three-month figures, but a comparison of the six-month report with first quarter figures showed net income amounted to $8,426,736 in the second quarter this year, compared with $8,332,112 in the 1956 period.

Sales, however, jumped to an indicated second quarter total of nearly $359.2 million from below $236.5 million a year earlier.

Volume of almost $651.9 million for the first half set a record for the six-month period the company said. It was up from $407.3 million a year earlier. Six-month net climbed to $2.47 a share from $2.22 a share in the first half of 1956, after adjustment for a stock split in July a year ago.

The company said its backlog of unfilled orders as of June 30 was $2,857,000,000 of which approximately $891 million represented firm orders for commercial jet aircraft. Letters of intent, under Government programs, were included in this figure, the company said, only to the extent that funds had been alloted as of June 30.

The company previously reported its firm backlog was in excess of $3 billion as of December 31, 1956. Backlog at the end of the 1957 first quarter was reported at $2,848,000,000 with about $660 million of this representing orders for commercial jet transports.

William M. Allen, president, said the backlog for commercial jet liners represented 141 of the 151 jet transports under firm contract, announced purchases and letters of intent. He predicted that sales for the second half of 1957 will exceed the first six months. Earnings will be somewhat greater but not in direct proportion to the sales increase, due to lower profit margins, he added.

BOEING AIRPLANE CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$2.47	a-$2.22	a-$2.09
Sales	651,890,419	407,334,045	370,301,711
Net income after taxes	16,502,200	14,488,789	13,635,550
Capital shares	6,686,137	a-6,535,969	a-6,516,128

a—Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split approved by directors on July 2, 1956.

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $8,075,464, equal to $1.21 a share on 6,686,137 shares of capital stock, compared with $6,156,677 or 92 cents a share on like number of shares in first quarter of 1956.

New Hampshire Fire Insurance

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A sharp drop in underwriting loss, as compared with a year ago, enabled New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. to show consolidated net operating income of $529,100 in the first six months of this year. In the early half of 1956 the company had an operating loss of $339,885.

Underwriting loss in the two half-year periods compared fell to $275,904 from $1,098,574, while net investment income rose to $805,004 from $758,689.

Government Employees Corp. Net

WASHINGTON — Government Employees Corp., automobile financing firm with insurance affiliates, reported profits in the first six months of this year were $186,192 or 19% more than in the like 1956 period. Loans made in this year's period were up 23% in number and 22% in volume, while total loans on the books June 30 showed a gain of 21% over a year ago.

Globe-Wernicke Industries

GLOBE-WERNICKE INDUSTRIES, INC. (formerly City Auto Stamping Co.) reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$1.29	$1.33
Net before income taxes	2,106,302	2,175,128
Income taxes	1,095,277	1,131,067
Net income	1,011,025	1,044,061

a-Based in both periods on 782,169 shares of capital stock outstanding as of June 30, 1957.

Until July 1, 1957, the company was known as City Auto Stamping Co.

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $612,614, equal to 78 cents a share on 782,169 shares of capital stock, compared with $520,034 or 66 cents a share on like number of shares in corresponding quarter of preceding year.

Edison Brothers Stores

EDISON BROTHERS STORES, INC., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.40	$1.24	$1.31
Net sales	47,432,789	42,389,799	42,136,419
Net bef inc taxes	2,566,065	2,242,908	2,394,238
Federal income taxes	1,235,000	1,055,000	1,150,000
Net income	1,331,065	1,187,908	1,244,238
Common shares	870,684	868,201	863,163

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

Balance sheet items of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., follow:

	June30,'57	June30,'56	June30,'55
Cash	$6,266,089	$6,345,648	$5,851,977
U. S. Government secur	1,531,586	3,522,975	4,668,347
Inventories	15,593,577	14,330,590	14,184,579
Current assets	24,221,632	25,008,366	25,318,880
Current liabilities	5,278,070	5,131,632	5,339,969

As of June 30, Edison Brothers had in operation 306 stores, compared with 270 stores a year earlier and 297 stores on December 31, 1956. For the remainder of the year 12 additional stores are scheduled to be opened, Harry Edison, president, said.

The Edison Brothers official said, "The company anticipates this year's sales to reach $100 million for the first time in its history."

Storer Broadcasting

STORER BROADCASTING CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$1.27	$.56
Net income after taxes	b-3,143,038	1,395,203
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per share	$1.79	$1.15
Net income after taxes	b-4,429,484	2,845,445

a-Based on combined common and Class B common shares. b-Reflects non-recurring capital gains of $1,966,471 after taxes, amounting to 79 cents per share. These capital gains resulted from the sale of stations WBRC and WBRC-TV, Birmingham, Ala., after deduction of the capital loss on the sale of the company's UHF station KPTV.

California Standard Secondary

NEW YORK—Blyth & Co., Inc., announced oversubscription for a 40,000-share ($2,320,000) secondary block of Standard Oil Co. of California's common stock.

The distribution was priced at 58, with a concession of $1 a share for dealers.

As in the case of all secondary offerings, the proceeds accrue to selling stockholders and not to the company.

Neisner Stock Buying Plan

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Neisner Brothers, Inc., has called a special stockholders' meeting August 22 to vote on a stock purchase plan for key employes. A maximum of 15,000 shares would be authorized. Employes would be granted the right to purchase stock at a 5% discount from prices prevailing June 15 and December 15 each year.

Tax-Exempts

First Boston Group Awarded Wethersfield, Conn., Bonds

An account headed by the First Boston Corp. was awarded $1,350,000 Wethersfield, Conn., library and town hall bonds maturing 1958 to 1977.

Their bid was 100.3199 for 3.60% coupons. At the reoffering the bonds were scaled at yields ranging from 2.50% to 3.55%. First reports termed retail sales as "not too good."

More Washington State Bonds

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The Washington State capitol committee authorized the sale of an additional $1.7 million in bonds to finance construction of a new state library. This issue makes a total of $3,945,000 bonds outstanding against the state building program.

The 20 year bonds, bearing a 4½% a year interest rate, will be sold to the Washington State Employes' Retirement System.

SEC Stock Index

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission Index of Stock Prices, based on the closing prices of 265 common stocks for the week ended August 2, 1957, for the composite and by major industry groups, compared with the preceding week, and with the highs and lows for 1957, is as follows:

(1939 equals 100)

	Aug. 2 1957	July 26 1957	% Chg.	1957 High	1957 Low
Composite	334.7	339.5	−1.2	345.0	322.8
Manufacturing	457.8	465.2	−1.6	472.3	405.7
Durable Goods	422.0	431.4	−2.2	438.7	382.7
Non-Durable Goods	490.8	496.4	−1.1	503.3	427.1
Transportation	299.8	302.9	−1.0	317.3	284.1
Utility	136.4	136.9	−0.3	143.3	134.2
Trade, Finance & Serv.	288.1	290.5	−0.8	292.1	274.8
Mining	372.3	375.3	−0.8	402.3	340.3

Commodities

Price Trends of Tomorrow's Meals and Manufactures

Corn and Soybean Futures Rise With Rainfall; Many Traders Await Coming Crop Forecasts

Prices for major commodities were irregular yesterday with trading quiet.

Further heavy rains fell over widespread areas of the midwestern corn and soybean producing regions during the weekend. This brought buying into the markets for cereals. At the close soybeans were up 1 to 1⅝ cents a bushel. Corn after early firmness gave way to profit-taking and finished ⅜ cent a bushel lower to ⅛ cent higher.

On Thursday the Department of Agriculture will issue its August 1 cotton crop estimate. On Friday, the Department will make public its general crop report which will contain production statistics for wheat, corn, soybeans, oats, barley, rye and other key crops.

Pending release of these forecasts, many dealers operated with caution, while others adopted sideline positions.

Private estimates on the size of this year's cotton crop ranged from 11,800,000 to 12,200,000 bales. These figures are from 800,000 to 1,200,000 bales larger than expected a month ago.

The world sugar contract at New York finished unchanged to 5 points higher. Cash markets for sugar remained quiet. Demand for world sugar futures yesterday was based on technical considerations attracted by recent declines.

Markets in Great Britain, Canada and at Singapore were closed yesterday for holidays.

Egg futures at Chicago closed up 10 to 35 points. Higher prices paid for eggs in the wholesale market at New York and Chicago spurred buyers.

The New York Cotton Exchange yesterday estimated total exports of cotton for the season ended July 31 at 7,723,341 bales compared with 2,215,023 bales a year ago.

Higher

Soybeans—Up 1 to 1⅝ cents a bushel at Chicago.

Sugar—World contract, unchanged to up 5 points. Domestic contract was off 1 to 2 points.

Cocoa—Up 18 to 23 points at New York.

Wool—Up 5 to 15 points at New York.

Rubber—Up 5 to 10 points at New York.

Eggs—Up 10 to 35 points at Chicago.

Rye—Up ½ to ⅞ cent a bushel at Chicago.

Flaxseed—Unchanged to up ½ cent a bushel at Minneapolis.

Irregular

Wheat—Off ¾ to up 1 cent a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was off ¼ to up ¼ cent, with Kansas City off ½ to up ⅞ cent.

Corn—Off ⅜ to up ⅛ cent a bushel at Chicago.

Lard—Off 3 to up 5 points at Chicago.

Cottonseed Oil—Off 7 to up 2 points at New York.

Soybean Oil—Off 1 to up 3 points at Chicago. New York was unchanged to off 3 points.

Cotton—Off 2 to up 12 points at New York. New Orleans was off 4 to up 11 points.

Hides—Off 8 to up 3 points at New York.

Lower

Coffee—Off 10 to 70 points at New York.

Copper—Off 10 to 15 points at New York.

Zinc—Off 5 points at New York.

Onions—Off 5 to 7 cents per 50 pounds at Chicago.

Oats—Unchanged to off ⅜ cent a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was off ⅛ cent.

Potatoes—Off 1 to 3 cents per 100 pounds at New York.

Commodity Indexes

DOW-JONES FUTURES, Monday—159.27, up 0.08; last year 158.05.

DOW-JONES SPOT—162.55, up 0.14; last year 162.87.

Date	Open	11	12	1	2	Close	Chge
Aug. 5	159.11	159.40	158.40	159.20	159.15	159.27	+ .08
Aug. 2	158.88	158.83	158.94	159.13	159.15	159.19	+ .40

COTTON PRICES moved with a narrow range in quiet dealings. At the close values were 10 cents a bale lower to 60 cents a bale higher. The lull in trading was again attributed to several reasons, including release of official cotton crop estimate at 11 a.m. E.D.T. on Thursday and subsequent announcement on the loan for the 1957 cotton crop. The latter will be made public by the Secretary of Agriculture shortly after the production estimate is made. In the meantime, traders received additional private crop estimates. To date these forecasts range between 11,800,000 bales and 12,200,000 bales. The latter suggests a record yield per acre. Previous high production on each acre was 417 pounds in 1955. The smaller crop despite the record per acre yield is due to restricted acreage resulting from the Soil Bank and other soil restriction measures. Final production in 1956 was 13,310,000 bales. In 1955 the crop totaled 14,721,000 bales and 10-year average production was 13,669,000 bales. Private reports said that movement of the new cotton crop in the Rio Grande Valley had reached its peak. As weeks pass, picking of cotton will progress northward. Weather continued favorable over most of the cotton belt with scattered rains falling during the past weekend. One private report added that the crop in the far west should be one of the best if normal weather continues.

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SOYBEANS CLOSED HIGHER but the rest of the grain list failed to hold early gains and finished irregular. Wheat futures advanced over a cent a bushel at the start as flour mill buying absorbed hedging and profit-taking. Mill buying represented covering against additional sales of spring wheat flour to domestic bakers. Flour trade estimates placed bookings of spring wheat flour at around 6,000,000 sacks, with some of the large chain bakers taking on supplies covering their requirements for the next six months and in some instances beyond. The advance at Minneapolis encountered increased hedging which reflected heavy wheat arrivals in that market. Wheat receipts at Minneapolis totaled 1,164 cars compared with 180 cars a year ago. Minneapolis cash wheat prices declined 5 cents a bushel. Corn futures were up a cent a bushel early in the session when buying was attracted to the market on reports of heavy rainfall over parts of the main producing areas of the midwest. Hedging and profit-taking checked the advance and brought about the late sell-off. Soybeans maintained most of their early gains with prices at the close up slightly more than a cent a bushel. The market absorbed increased hedging which was brought about by larger receipts of soybeans at Chicago. Buying was credited to processors. Heavy rainfall over the soybean belt will further retard development of the crop which had a late start because of previous wet weather.

Grain Statistics

The Commodity Exchange Authority reports total volume of trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, as of the close of business Friday, August 1, 1957, as follow (in thousands of bushels):

	Sept	Dec	Mar	May	July
Wheat, old	49	28	....	....	....
Wheat, new	5,332	7,110	2,383	1,693	175
Corn	2,634	3,271	6,820	237	....
Oats	433	745	373	102	....
Rye	2,153	3,409	1,098	455	....

Soybeans: September 7,019, November 8,461, January 3,158, March 1,768, May 855.

Volume of trading in lard futures follows (in units of 40,000 pounds): September 89, October 84, November 20, December 14, January 3.

Open interest in Chicago grain futures follow (in thousands of bushels):

	Fri	Thurs	Wk ago
WHEAT:			
July (old)	.....	.....	155
September (old) ...	6,086	6,135	6,242
September (new) ..	23,432	23,353	27,829
December (old) ...	4,410	4,438	4,556
December (new) ..	40,869	40,664	37,096
March	24,876	24,748	23,322
May	14,318	14,635	14,300
July, 1958	712	737	
Total	116,903	116,628	113,700
CORN:			
July			135
September	19,337	19,167	21,162
December	20,688	20,632	20,711
March	8,844	8,816	7,342
May	2,460	2,472	2,039
July	68	68	....
Total	31,397	31,175	31,389
OATS:			
July	.....	.....	875
September	6,274	6,198	6,093
December	11,203	11,122	10,480
March	4,570	4,260	3,679
May	1,021	989	883
Total	23,068	22,569	22,009
RYE:			
September	4,317	4,526	4,860
December	6,711	7,063	6,489
March	4,866	4,682	4,366
May	2,889	2,744	2,699
Total	18,794	19,015	18,414
SOYBEANS:			
July			30
September	25,943	25,908	28,162
November	28,086	27,383	26,940
January	13,647	13,789	13,630
March	13,930	13,543	13,790
May	3,323	3,042	1,089
Total	88,930	87,666	83,641
Total all grains	299,092	297,053	291,153
LARD (in units of 40,000 pounds):			
September	832	873	967
October	276	295	269
November	160	157	156
December	203	204	168
January	42	41	3
Total	1,533	1,570	1,563

Futures Prices

Monday, August 5, 1957

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—WHEAT							
Old Contract:							
Sept.	217	217¼	216	216	....	235⅝	203⅝
Dec.	222¾	222½	221½	221½	+⅝	236⅜	208⅝
New Contract:							
Sept.	217	218	216¼	216⅝	−⅝	219⅛	204½
Dec.	222¾	223¼	221⅝	222-221⅞	−¼to⅝	223½	209½
Mar.	223¾	224⅝	222¾	223⅝	+¼	225	209⅞
May	217½	218¼	217	217⅞-⅞	+⅛to⅝	220½	204¾
July	203	204	202½	204	+1	204½	201½
CHICAGO—CORN							
Sept.	130⅝	131¾	130½	130½-¾	−¼to unch	148⅞	127¼
Dec.	126⅞	127⅞	126⅝	126⅝-⅞	−⅛to¼	136	121¼
Mar.	130⅞	131⅞	130⅝	130⅝	−⅛	136⅝	125
May	133⅝	134⅝	133⅝	133⅝-⅝	−⅛to unch	139⅝	128
July	136⅛	136⅛	135⅝	135⅞	+⅛	136⅛	133⅝
CHICAGO—OATS							
Sept.	66	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	−⅝	77¼	63⅝
Dec.	69	69	68½	68⅝-⅝	−⅝to¼	73½	66¼
Mar.	70⅞	71	70¼	70¼	−¼	75	68⅝
May	71¼	71¼	70½	70⅞	....	74	69⅞
CHICAGO—RYE							
Sept.	134¼	135⅜	134	134½-⅜	+½to⅝	155⅜	113⅝
Dec.	138	139⅜	138	138¼	+¾	153⅜	117⅜
Mar.	141	142¼	141	141⅜	+⅜	142½	120¼
May	140½	142	140¼	141-141¼	+⅝to⅞	142½	120⅝
CHICAGO—SOYBEANS							
Sept.	245½	247½	245½	247-247¼	+1⅛to1⅜	255½	224¼
Nov.	237⅞	239⅛	237⅞	238⅞-239	+1⅜to1½	250	220¼
Jan.	241½	243	241½	242½	+1⅜	253⅜	223⅞
Mar.	244¾	246	244⅝	245½	+1½	256	226¼
May	246⅞	247½	246⅞	246⅞	+1	253½	242⅝
CHICAGO—LARD							
Sept.	13.25	13.32	13.22	13.25	+ .05	16.20	12.40
Oct.	13.40	13.55	13.40	13.45	+ .05	15.45	12.27
Nov.	13.27	13.35	13.17	13.17	+ .03	14.30	11.80
Dec.	13.40	13.45	13.25	13.35	....	14.50	12.47
Jan.	13.42	13.42	13.27	13.27	+ .03	13.80	13.27
KANSAS CITY—WHEAT							
New contract:							
Sept.	214¼	214½	213⅝	213⅞	−½	224	207¼
Dec.	219	219⅝	218½	218⅞-¾	−⅛to¼	224½	210¼
Mar.	220	220⅝	219⅝	220	....	223	207⅞
May	....	....	....	214½b	+¼	217	201½
July	197½	198	197½	198	+⅛	200	197
MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT							
New contract:							
Sept.	228	228⅞	227½	227¾	−¼	228⅞	212⅞
Dec.	230½	231⅛	230¼	230¾	+¼	231⅛	214¾
May	231	231	230	230	....	231	229
MINNEAPOLIS—OATS							
Sept.	60¼	60⅝	60⅛	60¼	−⅛	65¼	59
MINNEAPOLIS—RYE							
Sept.	....	....	....	124n	....	126	117
MINNEAPOLIS—FLAXSEED							
Sept.	324	324½	324	324	+½	327½	302
Dec.	330	330	329	329	....	333½	320

WINNIPEG—HOLIDAY

NEW YORK—CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL

No sales. Closings: September 11.39b-11.48a, October 11.35b-11.43a, December 11.32b-11.40a, January 11.32b-11.43a, March 11.35b-11.45a, May 11.32b-.45a.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COTTONSEED OIL							
Sept.	15.20	15.21	15.14	15.18b	− .07	16.97	13.75
Oct.	15.15	15.15	15.09	15.13	− .03	16.36	14.21
Dec.	15.09	15.10	15.05	15.09-.08	− .02to.03	16.20	14.26
Mar.	15.12	15.15	15.12	15.12b	− .03	16.25	14.33
May	15.07	15.12	15.07	15.12b	+ .02	15.93	14.30

Sales 133 contracts. Closings: January 15.08n, July 15.10b-15.15a.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL							
Sept.	11.41	11.41	11.31	11.38b	− .01	13.05	10.93
Oct.	11.36	11.40	11.30	11.37	+ .01	12.48	10.79
Dec.	11.31	11.33	11.25	11.33	+ .02	12.11	10.74
Jan.	11.28	11.34	11.28	11.33	+ .03	12.10	10.67
Mar.	11.29	11.35	11.27	11.33	+ .03	12.12	10.74
May	11.28	11.34	11.28	11.32b	+ .02	11.80	11.23

MEMPHIS—MEAL

COTTONSEED MEAL. Sales: 300 tons. Closing quotations per ton follow: September $51.75b-52.50a, October $50.75 flat, December $50.57b-51.00a, January and March $51.00b-51.50a, May and July $51.25b-51.75a.

SOYBEAN SALES: 4,400 tons. Closings: August $50.50 flat, September $51.00b-51.50a, October $48.25b-48.75a, December $48.25b-48.75a, January $48.50b-49.00a, March $48.50b-49.50a, May and July $49.00b-49.75a.

CHICAGO—MEAL

SOYBEAN. Closing quotations per ton follow: August $51.60, September $50.35, October $48.85, December $48.40b-48.60a, January $48.65, March $49.50, May $49.50b-49.80a.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COTTON							
Oct.	34.27	34.43	34.23	34.36	+ .09	35.36	29.60
Dec.	34.26	34.42	34.25	34.38	+ .09	35.27	30.25
Mar.	34.32b	34.50	34.32	34.46b	+ .11	35.37	33.41
May	34.31	34.48	34.30	34.45b	+ .12	35.39	32.50
July	33.87	34.00	33.82	33.95b	+ .05	35.08	32.25
Oct.	33.21b	33.27	33.20	33.25	....	34.36	30.95
Dec.	33.16b	33.20	33.12	33.20	− .02	34.35	32.80
NEW ORLEANS—COTTON							
Oct.	34.26	34.42	34.24	34.34b	+ .08	35.37	30.04
Dec.	34.26	34.40	34.25	34.35b	+ .07	35.25	30.31
Mar.	34.31	34.48	34.31	34.44	+ .11	35.35	32.50
May	34.28b	34.40	34.30	34.42b	+ .09	35.36	32.66
July	33.80b	33.96	33.80	33.92b	+ .03	35.06	32.37
Oct.	33.22	33.27	33.14	33.21b	− .03	34.34	31.00
Dec.	33.15b	33.21	33.21	33.16b	− .04	34.31	32.86

NEW YORK—BURLAP

No sales. Closings: August and November 10.50b, February 10.40b, May 10.35b.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—WOOL TOPS							
Dec.	192.0b	193.0	192.9	192.5b	+ 0.5	198.0	139.0
May	187.0b	189.0	188.7	188.8	+ 1.5	194.3	175.0
Oct.	186.5b	188.5	188.5	188.2b	+ 1.2	188.5	183.5

Closings: October 194.0b, March 190.2b, July 186.2b, December 185.7b.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—WOOL FUTURES							
Oct.	163.0b	163.7	163.5	163.7b	+ 0.7	168.2	121.5
Dec.	161.6	162.0	161.6	162.0b	+ 1.0	167.0	133.9
Mar.	159.0b	160.0	159.5	159.8b	+ 1.[illegible]	165.4	139.5

Closings: March, 1958, 159.8o, May 1[illegible]b, July 155.0b, October 153.0b, December 151.0b.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COCOA							
Sept.	28.84	29.00	28.84	28.98n	+ .21	30.15	20.90
Dec.	29.02	29.10	29.01	29.10	+ .23	29.45	21.42
Mar.	28.82b	28.95	28.88	28.92n	+ .22	29.35	21.87
July	28.90b	29.02	29.00	29.04n	+ .22	29.40	24.70
Sept.	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.13n	+ .22	29.45	28.0[illegible]

Sales 65 lots. May, 1958, closed at 28.58n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—SUGAR Contract 6							
Sept.	5.72b	5.73	5.72	5.72	− .02	6.10	5.58

Sales 10 lots. Closings: November 5.65b, March 5.42n, September 5.65n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—SUGAR Contract 4							
Sept.	4.23	4.29	4.17	4.19	+ .02	6.89	3.21
Oct.	4.22	4.26	4.17	4.18b	....	6.84	4.14
Mar.	3.90	3.93	3.88	3.90	+ .05	5.50	3.75
May	3.90	3.90	3.88	3.89b	+ .04	5.46	3.75
July	3.92	3.92	3.88	3.89	+ .03	5.05	3.79
Sept.	3.92	3.92	3.90	3.89b	+ .03	4.93	3.79

Sales 308 lots. Closings: January 1958, 3.95n, October 3.95n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COFFEE Contract M							
Sept.	65.10b	65.25	65.20	65.15n	− .10	69.90	61.60

Sales: 5 lots. Closings: December 60.30n, March 60.40n, May 59.35n, July 57.90n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COFFEE Contract B							
Sept.	54.30b	54.25	53.90	53.90n	− .70	57.50	50.50
Dec.	52.50	52.50	52.15	52.10n	− .20	56.50	50.65
Mar.	51.60b	51.15	51.15	51.35n	− .35	55.81	50.75
May	50.10b	50.25	50.25	50.05n	− .30	54.00	50.15
July	49.10b	49.00	48.80	48.80n	− .29	50.98	48.80

Sales 25 lots.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—ONIONS							
Nov.	1.46	1.47	1.41	1.42	− .06	1.68	1.26
Jan.	1.57	1.59	1.54	1.54	− .06	1.80	1.39
Feb.	1.66	1.68	1.66	1.66	− .07	1.82	1.48
Mar.	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	− .05	1.90	1.60

Sales: 290 contracts.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
CHICAGO—EGGS							
Sept.	33.20	33.60	32.85	32.55-.50	+ .35to.30	40.60	30.85
Oct.	34.35	34.70	33.95	34.65-.60	+ .35to.30	40.50	31.60
Nov.	35.35	35.70	35.95	35.60-.65	+ .20to.25	37.70	32.50
Dec.	35.90	36.40	35.80	36.40b	+ .35	38.30	33.50
Jan.	35.70	35.70	35.70	35.70	+ .10	37.60	33.15

Sales: 1,305 contracts.

CHICAGO—(Storage) BUTTER

No sales.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—(Maine) POTATOES							
Nov.	2.33	2.33	2.31	2.31	− .02	2.48	2.11
Jan.	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	− .02	2.65	2.26
Mar.	2.53	2.55	2.53	2.55	− .01	2.71	2.44
Apr.	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	− .03	2.77	2.50

Sales: 84 cars. Closing: May 2.59b-2.65a.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—HIDES							
Oct.	14.05b	14.15	14.10	14.10b	− .08	14.90	11.77
Jan.	13.05b	13.20	13.20	13.15b	+ .03	14.25	12.02

Sales: 7 lots. Closings: April 12.90b, July 12.95b, October 12.95b, January 13.00n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—RUBBER Rex							
Sept.	32.80	32.90	32.80	32.85	+ .05	36.60	28.65
Nov.	32.65b	32.80	32.75	32.75	+ .10	33.70	29.05
Jan.	32.70	32.75	32.70	32.70	+ .10	32.85	28.70
Mar.	32.60	32.75	32.60	32.65	+ .10	32.75	30.65

Sales: 126 lots. Closings: May, 1958 32.50b, July 32.25b, September 32.05n.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—ZINC							
Dec.	9.85b	9.85	9.85	9.75b	− .05	12.40	9.55
May	9.85b	9.80	9.80	9.75b	− .05	10.00	9.50

Sales: 3 lots. Closings: August through July 9.75b.

NEW YORK—STRAITS TIN

No sales. Closings: August 94.62½b, September 94.50b, October 94.25b, November 94.00b, May 93.62½n.

NEW YORK—LEAD

No sales. Closings: August 13.40b, September 13.30b, December 13.30b, January 13.30b, March and May 13.25b, Juyl 13.22b.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Season's High	Season's Low
NEW YORK—COPPER							
Sept.	26.80b	26.80	26.80	26.80	− .10	35.30	26.55
Mar.	26.55b	26.45	26.45	26.45	− .15	29.90	26.40
May	26.50b	26.50	26.50	26.45b	− .15	28.47	26.30
July	26.50b	26.50	26.50	26.45b	− .10	26.65	26.50

Sales: 14 lots. Closings: August 26.90b, October 26.70b, December 26.60b, January 26.50b.

a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton Statistics

Volume of trading and open contracts for the New York Cotton Exchange, as reported by the Commodity Exchange Authority, for Friday, August 2, 1957, follow (in 500 pound bales):

	Volume	Open contracts	a-Chgs.
October, 1957	8,300	176,500	−3,000
December	25,800	231,000	+ 300
March, 1958	8,100	149,400	+1,000
May	4,300	143,500	no change
July	7,900	111,200	− 700
October	9,700	117,300	−1,000
December	4,400	32,300	+ 900
Total	68,700	983,300	−2,500

a-Change from Thursday's close.

Texas Oil Output Quotas

AUSTIN, Texas—New proration schedules last week cut Texas' average daily oil production quotas by 67,691 barrels to a total of 3,035,803 barrels, the Railroad Commission reported. Production was 177,107 wells, a decrease of 431 during the week.

GE Gets Navy Compass Order

LYNN, Mass.—General Electric Co. has been awarded a $1,800,000 Navy Department contract for additional compass systems of the MA-1 type. These systems are used in Navy fighters, attack planes, sea-based patrol bombers, submarine-hunting helicopters and in Air Force H3Y helicopters.

U. S. Visible Grain Supply.

CHICAGO—The visible supply of grain in the United States as of August 2, 1957, according to the figures com- bushels, 000 omitted):

	Week ended Aug. 2, '57	a-Chgs	Year ago
Wheat	342,613	+ 15,668	392,346
Corn	115,241	− 634	44,733
Oats	13,869	+ 1,111	31,173
Rye	6,298	+ 85	10,686
Barley	26,200	− 346	30,644
Soybeans	3,617	− 553	5,456

a-From a week ago.

GE to Extend Vacation Shutdown Extra Week At Appliance Division

Company Spokesman Cites Need for "Inventory Adjustment"; 13,000 Workers Affected

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

LOUISVILLE—General Electric Co.'s major appliance division will extend its vacation shutdown an extra week this year due to the need for "inventory adjustment," according to a company spokesman.

The vacation period, which started yesterday and normally would last two weeks, will extend through August 24 this year. About 13,000 production workers are affected.

The spokesman said that while the inventory situation is better than it has been, especially at the dealer and distributor levels, the company was taking advantage of the vacation period to put its own inventories in shape.

Ralph J. Cordiner, G.E. president, stated recently that the usual spring upsurge in appliance sales did not take place this year and the volume in several appliance lines "declined in recent months."

Lockheed to Close Plant

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. will close its sub-assembly plant at Bakersfield before the end of the year and transfer remaining work to Burbank and Maywood, Calif., Burt C. Monesmith, vice president and general manager of Lockheed's California division, said. About 500 persons are employed at the Bakersfield plant.

Mr. Monesmith said approaching fulfillment of model 1649 transport orders and a reduction of other airplane building is making surplus space available in company-owned plants in the Los Angeles area. The Bakersfield plant is leased.

The Bakersfield installation has turned out parts for Lockheed's commercial and military Constellation transports since 1951.

Mr. Monesmith said that Lockheed plans to retain its lease on a separate smaller installation at Bakersfield near the Kern County Airport, although he added that work at this plant is scheduled to end before the first of the year. About 300 persons are employed at the airport facility.

Cash Prices

Monday, August 5, 1957

	Mon.	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS			
Flour, hard winter NY cwt	$6.25	$6.25	$6.20
Coffee, Santos 4s NY lb	.56a	.56	.59
Cocoa, Accra NY lb	.30⅜n	.30½	.28½
Sugar, Refined NY lb	.0925	.0925	.0875
Sugar, Raw NY lb	.0620	.0620	.0615
Butter, Fresh A-92 sc NY lb	.60	.60	.60
Eggs, No. 2 Extra Chicago doz	.39	.38	.37½
Broilers, 3 lb & under DelMV lb	.22	.22⅛	.20⅛
Hogs, Chicago top cwt	22.75	23.00	17.60
Steers, Chicago choice cwt	27.50	27.50	26.75
Pepper, black NY lb	.27¼a	.27	.37
GRAINS AND FEEDS			
Wheat, No. 2 ord hard KC bu	2.09	2.10½	2.13⅛
Corn, No. 2 yel Chicago bu	1.35½	1.34½	1.61
Oats, No. 1 wh. heavy, Chgo., bu.	.72⅝	.72⅝	.78¾
Rye, No. 2 Minneapolis bu	1.30½	1.30	1.33⅞
Barley, malting NY bu	1.65n	1.65	1.80
Soybeans, No. 1 yel Chicago bu	2.49¼	2.48	2.41
Flaxseed, Minneapolis bu	3.18	3.17	3.32
Bran, Buffalo ton	35.50a	35.50	41.00
Linseed Meal, Minneapolis ton	44.00a	44.00	53.00
Cottonseed Meal Memphis ton	50.50a	50.50	56.00
Soybean Meal, Decatur, Ill. ton	52.00a	51.00	51.50
FATS AND OILS			
Cottonseed Oil, crd Sou'east lb	.13⅝n	.13⅝	.12⅝
Corn Oil, crude Chicago lb	.13⅛	.13½	.12½
Soybean Oil, crd Decatur, Ill. lb.	.11⅝	.11⅝	.11¾
Peanut Oil, crd Southeast lb	.13¾b	.13¾	.13¾
Coconut Oil, crd Pac Cst lb	.11½b	.11⅝	.10⅞
Copra, Pacific Coast ton	155.00	155.00	150.00
Lard, Chicago lb	.1315n	.1310	.1150
Tallow, bleachable, NY lb	.08½	.08½	.06¾
Linseed Oil, raw NY lb	.1430	.1410	.1460
TEXTILES AND FIBRES			
Cotton, one in. mid Houston lb	.3345	.3340	.3240
Cotton, one in. mid Memphis lb	.3435	.3435	.3275
Cotton, one in. mid NY lb	.3535	.3530	.3420
Print Cloth, 64x60 38½ in. NY yd	.13¼	.13¼	.14
Print Cloth, 80x80 39 in. NY yd	.17¾	.17¾	.18¾
Sheetings, 56x60 40 in. NY yd	.18½	.18½	.19½
Burlap, 10 oz. 40 in. NY yd	.1090	.1090	.0980
Wool, fine staple terr. Bstn. lb.	1.71	1.71	1.33
Wool Tops, NY lb	1.910b	1.905	1.655
Rayon, Satin Acetate NY yd	.29¾	.29¾	.27¼
Silk, Jap 2-A NY lb	4.53a	4.52	4.44
METALS			
Steel, billets Pitts ton	77.50	77.50	68.50
Steel Scrap 1 hvy melt Pgh ton	57.00	57.00	51.00
Iron, pig No. 2 Phila ton	68.50	68.50	65.00
Copper, Conn Valley lb	.29¼	.29¼	.40
Lead, NY lb	.14	.14	.16
Zinc, East St. Louis lb	.10	.10	.13½
Tin, NY lb	.95⅝	.95¼	.99
Aluminum, pig, NY lb	.26	.26	.25
Antimony, Laredo, Tex. lb	.33	.33	.33
Quicksilver, NY 76 lb flask	255.00	256.00	257.00
Platinum, large lots NY oz	84.00	84.00	103.00
Silver, (H & H) NY oz	.90⅞	.90⅞	.90¼
MISCELLANEOUS			
Rubber, smoked sheets NY lb	.32¾	.32⅝	.36½
Hides, light native cows Chgo lb.	.17	.17	.16
Gasoline, Reg Gulf (low cgo) gal	.11½	.11⅛	.10⅛
Petroleum, crd East Texas bbl	3.25	3.25	2.90

a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal. r-Custom smelters are pricing copper at 28¼ cents a pound.

Day Mines

DAY MINES, INC., reports estimated earnings for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Net operating profit	$189,193	$222,727	$173,122
a-Income	168,193	179,727	140,132

a-After depreciation and amortization, but before depletion and income taxes.

Dividend News

I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. directors declared an increased quarterly dividend of 42½ cents on the common stock, payable September 3 to stock of record August 16. The company paid 37½ cents in the two prievious quarters and 31¼ cents a share in the last two quarters of 1956. The company also paid a 4% stock dividend in December, 1956.

Goodman Manufacturing Co. stockholders approved a three-for-one stock split which would increase the 120,000 outstanding common shares to 360,000. Stockholders of record August 8 will receive on August 15 two additional shares for each one held. Holders also approved an increase in authorized stock to one million shares from 120,000.

Dividends Reported August 5

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Allied Laboratories	Q	.25	10- 1-57	9- 3
Allied Laboratories	E	.10	10- 1-57	9- 3
Amer Investment (Ill)	Q	.25	9- 1-57	8-15
Amer Invest (Ill) 5¼%pr pf	Q	1.31¼	10- 1-57	9-13
Armstrong Rubber A&B	Q	.25	10- 1-57	9-13
Atlanta Gas Light	Q	.40	9- 1-57	8-16
Atlanta Gas Light 4.60% pf	Q	1.15	9- 1-57	8-16
Atlanta Gas Light 4½% pf	Q	1.12½	9- 1-57	8-16
Atlanta Gas Light 4.44% pf	Q	1.11	9- 1-57	8-16
Bath Iron Wks		z.65	10- 1-57	9-13
Boeing Airplane	Q	.25	9-10-57	8-20
Bristol-Myers	G	.45	9- 3-57	8-16
Bristol-Myers 3¾% pf	Q	.93¾	10-15-57	10- 1
British Amer Oil Ltd		z.25	10- 1-57	8-30
Canada Safeway Ltd pf	Q	1.10	10- 1-57	9- 3
Can Western Gas Ltd pf	Q	.20	9- 3-57	8-15
Coca-Cola Co		z1.00	10- 1-57	9-13
Coca-Cola Intl		z7.40	10- 1-57	9-13
Colorado Milling & Elevator	Q	.35	9- 1-57	8-15
Eagle-Picher	Q	.35	9-10-57	8-23
Fort PittBridge Wks	Q	.25	9- 3-57	8-16
General Acceptance	Q	.25	9-16-57	9- 3
General Acceptance pf	Q	.25	8-15-57	8- 5
General Amer Oil of Texas	Stk	3%	10- 1-57	9- 6
General Motors		z.50	9-10-57	8-15
General Motors $3.75 pf	Q	.93¾	11- 1-57	10- 7
General Motors $5 pf	Q	1.25	11- 1-57	10- 7
Hammermill Paper		z.37½	9-13-57	8-19
Hammermill Paper 4½% pf	Q	1.12½	10- 1-57	9-10
Hammermill Paper 4¼% pf	Q	1.06¼	10- 1-57	9-10
Hudson Pulp & Paper cl A	Q	.31½	9- 1-57	8-12
Hudson P&P 5% pf A	Q	.31¼	9- 1-57	8-12
Hudson P&P 5.12% pf B	Q	.32	9- 1-57	8-12
Hudson P&P 5.7% pf C	Q	.35⅝	9- 1-57	8-12
Hudson P&P $1.41 2nd pf	Q	.35¼	9- 1-57	8-12
Intl Nickel of Canada		z.65	9-20-57	8-21
I-T-E Circuit Breaker		c.42½	9- 3-57	8-16
I-T-E Cir Breaker 4.6% pf	Q	.57½	10-15-57	10- 1
Kerite Co.	Q	.37½	9-13-57	8-30
La Consolidada (S.A.) 6% pf		.0766	8-23-57	8-16
Lockheed Aircraft		z.60	9-11-57	8-16
Lee (H D) Co	Q	.30	9- 3-57	8-20
Maui Macotta		.02½	8-22-57	8- 9
Midland Steel Products	Q	.75	10- 1-57	9- 6
Midland Stl Prod $2 divshs	Q	.50	10- 1-57	9- 6
Midland Stl Prod 8% pf	Q	2.00	10- 1-57	9- 6
Minnesota Mining & Mfg		z.30	9-12-57	8-16
Minnesota Min & Mfg $4 pf	Q	1.00	9-12-57	8-16
Niagara Wire Weaving Ltd		z.50	10- 1-57	9-10
Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers	Q	.15	8-20-57	8-10
United Science Funds		k.07	8-31-57	8-15

(k)—5 cents from net investment income and a distribution of 2 cents from securities profits.

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Walgreen Co.	E	.25	9-12-57	8-19
Walgreen Co.	Q	.40	9-12-57	8-19
Western Auto Supply		z.25	8-31-57	8-19
West Auto Supply 4.80% pf	Q	1.20	8-31-57	8-19
Westpan Hydro Carbon		z.12½	9-10-57	8-15
Woolf Bros pf	Q	.36½	9- 1-57	8-22

Stocks Ex-Dividend August 7

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Amer Seating	Q	.30	9- 5-57	8-12
Cannon Mills		.75	9- 7-57	8-12
Champion Paper & Fibre	Q	.30	9- 1-57	8-12
Fairbanks Morse		.35	9- 3-57	8-12
Gardner-Denver		.45	9- 3-57	8-12
Howard Stores	Q	.25	9- 1-57	8-12
Marathon Corp	Q	.35	8-31-57	8-12
Natl Starch Products	Q	.25	8-26-57	8-12
Norf & Western Rway	Q	.90	9-10-57	8-12
Schenley Industries	Stk	2½%	8-28-57	8-12
Sheller Mfg		.35	9-13-57	8-12
Standard Oil N J		.55	9-10-57	8-12
Westinghouse Elec	Q	.50	9- 3-57	8-12
Westinghus Elc 3.80% pf B	Q	.95	9- 3-57	8-12

z-Unchanged from previous quarter. c-Increased dividend. d-Reduced dividend.

A, annual. Ac, accumulations; E, extra; F, final; G, interim; In, initial; Liq, Liquidation; M, monthly; Q, regular quarterly; R, resumed; S, semi annual; Sp, special.

Senate Approves Bill To Expand Disposal Of Farm Goods Abroad

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed and sent to the White House a compromise bill expanding by over $1 billion the Government's program for disposing of far surpluses overseas.

The lawmakers broke into their civil rights debate long enough to approve a House-Senate compromise measure to extend the so-called Public Law 480 program until June 30, 1958, and increase to $4 billion from the present $3 billion the amount of surplus farm goods that could be disposed of abroad for foreign currencies.

Under the measure, the President would also be authorized to give another $300 million fos emergency or special relief needs in friendly foreign counties.

The conference bill would also remove bans on barter of farm surpluses for strategic materials of eastern European satellite countries. Prohibitions against such barter with Russia and Red China would be continued.

Another provision of the bill would make up to $150 million or more of foreign currencies available for business development loans to U. S. and foreign companies overseas. Up to 25% of the local currency received for U. S. goods could be made vailable for such loans, aimed at broadening markets overseas for U. S. farm products and other U. S. industries.

Rise in Suppy Cuts Hog Prices; Cattle, Lambs Are Steady to Strong

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

CHICAGO—Hog prices fell 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds in Chicago yesterday on increased receipts. Cattle and lambs were steady to strong, with better grade cattle in best demand.

The hog top slipped to $22.75, down 25 cents from last week's close and 60 cents under the three-year high set last week. The day's highest price for cattle was $28.50, but strictly prime steers comparable with the type that brought a $29 top last week were lacking. Lambs held at the $25 top for prime springers.

Good to prime spring lambs brought $22.50 to $25.

The wholesale meat markets were higher. At New York, pork loins were up $2 to $5 a hundred pounds from last Thursday, to higher. At New York, pork loins were up and carcass beef was up as much at $1.50. At Chicago, pork cuts were up $1 to $3 and beef, veal and lamb meat were mostly steady.

Army Conducts Study Of Feasibility of New 600-800 Mile Missile

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — The Army disclosed it has been conducting limited studies of the feasibility of a new missile that reportedly would be in the 600 to 800-mile range.

The brief announcement gave no details on the range of the missile, but it's believed to be designed to bridge the gap between the Army's 200-mile Redstone missile and a 1,500-mile ballistic missile under development by both the Army and Air Force.

The Army said it is studying the new missile under authority provided by a directive issued by Defense Secretary Wilson last November. This directive, which has been bitterly protested by the Army, limited it to the operational use of missiles with a 200-mile range but did not necessarily bar it from carrying on development work with longer-range missiles.

No missiles of the new medium range have been constructed, nor are any on order, the Army said, aside from experimental missiles of various ranges that are a part of its development program for the 1,500-mile Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile.

Digest of Earnings Reports

A summary of corporation reports appears below. Further details of the larger and more widely held companies appear elsewhere in this issue. Unless otherwise noted Federal taxes have been deducted in arriving at net income.

Monday, August 5, 1957:

Company:	Period	Net Income 1957	Net Income 1956	Earnings Per Common Share 1957	Earnings Per Common Share 1956
Alabama Gas Corp.	12 mos. June 30	2,139,000	2,365,000	2.20	2.45
Amerada Petroleum	Quar. June 30	6,901,341	5,929,028	1.09	.94
American Maracaibo	Quar. June 30	807,598	592,133	.23	.18
American Maracaibo	6 mos. June 30	1,667,800	1,199,739	.47	.36
American Seal-Kap	6 mos. June 30	j543,363	21,615	.90	.05
American Zinc, Lead & Smelt.	Quar. June 30	314,378	844,262	.26	.71
American Zinc, Lead & Smelt.	6 mos. June 30	900,043	1,534,231	.76	1.30
Bayless (A. J.) Markets	6 mos. June 30	488,117	500,731	.65	.67
Bishop Oil	Quar. June 30	42,000	80,888	.07	c.14
Bishop Oil	6 mos. June 30	144,142	199,640	.25	c.35
Boeing Airplane	6 mos. June 30	16,502,200	14,488,789	a2.47	g2.22
Brown Rubber Co.	6 mos. June 30	h116,375	132,672	....	.35
Bristol-Myers Co.	Quar. June 30	1,430,275	1,308,180	a.91	a.80
Bristol-Myers Co.	6 mos. June 30	3,253,714	2,936,846	a2.08	a1.81
Celanese Corp. of America	Quar. June 30	2,701,070	2,723,836	.26	.26
Celanese Corp. of America	6 mos. June 30	5,613,890	6,185,602	.56	.65
Chemway Corp.	Quar. June 30	56,608	41,296	.05	.04
Chemway Corp.	6 mos. June 30	84,074	182,020	.08	.17
Coca-Cola Co.	Quar. June 30	9,295,405	8,984,951	2.20	2.11
Coca-Cola Co.	6 mos. June 30	14,551,884	13,464,527	3.44	3.16
Colorado Milling & Elevator	Year May 31	1,492,915	1,124,862	2.70	2.03
Colorado Oil & Gas	6 mos June 30	1,454,279	1,155,892	.30	.29
Duquesne Light	Quar. June 30	4,637,118	4,603,337	.61	.61
Duquesne Light	6 mos. June 30	9,907,657	9,991,982	1.32	1.33
Duquesne Light	12 mos. June 30	18,500,837	18,727,670	2.43	2.46
Edison Brothers Stores	6 mos. June 30	1,331,065	1,187,908	1.40	1.24
Emery Air Freight	Quar. June 30	241,940	100,979	.35	g.15
Emery Air Freight	6 mos. June 30	359,336	215,765	.52	g.31
General Cigar Co.	Quar. June 30	803,446	645,770	1.51	1.18
General Cigar Co.	6 mos. June 30	1,269,382	1,003,426	2.31	1.75
General Merchandise	Year May 31	564,000	....	1.01	....
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Quar. June 30	2,321,395	....	.71	....
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	6 mos. June 30	4,242,733	3,568,540	a1.30	a1.41
Getty Oil Co.	6 mos. June 30	12,962,122	3,976,831	.88	c.26
Globe-Wernicke Industries	6 mos. June 30	1,011,025	1,044,061	1.29	c1.33
Heller (Walter E.) & Co.	6 mos. June 30	1,486,766	1,519,661	1.04	1.09
Idaho Power	6 mos. June 30	2,752,990	2,758,942	1.03	1.04
Idaho Power	12 mos. June 30	5,764,814	5,587,447	2.18	2.11
Interstate Securities Co.	9 mos. July 31	1,034,123	921,158	1.53	1.34
Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas	6 mos. June 30	1,871,714	1,736,598	1.74	1.60
Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas	12 mos. June 30	2,899,704	2,930,980	2.58	2.61
Kellett Aircraft Corp.	6 mos. June 30	90,728	27,509	.19	.06
Laclede Gas Co.	12 mos. June 30	3,897,016	4,156,355	1.14	1.27
Link-Belt Co.	6 mos. June 30	5,423,779	5,267,356	2.91	2.88
Litton Industries	fYear July 31	1,750,000	1,019,703	a1.47	a.97
Louisville Gas & Elec. (Ky.)	6 mos. June 30	4,066,980	4,168,113	.97	g1.09
Louisville Gas & Elec. (Ky.)	12 mos. June 30	7,210,362	7,589,160	1.68	g1.96
Ludlow Mfg. & Sales	6 mos. June 30	468,381	803,002	.87	1.50
Mississippi River Fuel	Quar. June 30	1,809,000	1,978,386	a.51	a.56
Mississippi River Fuel	6 mos. June 30	3,831,621	3,807,726	a1.09	a1.10
Mount Vernon Mills	Quar. June 30	298,000	......	.39	....
Mount Vernon Mills	6 mos. June 30	441,000	757,000	.58	c1.00
National-U.S. Radiator	Quar. June 30	126,993	107,023	.12	.10
Newberry (J. J.) Co.	6 mos. June 30	1,477,574	1,558,062	.84	.90
Olin Mathieson Chemical	Quar. June 30	9,704,997	11,523,418	b.73	b.87
Olin Mathieson Chemical	6 mos. June 30	19,714,976	21,603,517	b1.48	b1.63
Peoples Drug Stores	6 mos. June 30	441,236	571,198	1.03	1.33
Polymer Corp.	6 mos. June 30	299,494	261,311	.52	.44
Robertshaw-Fulton Controls	Quar. June 30	1,168,992	1,031,634	.71	.69
Robertshaw-Fulton Controls	6 mos. June 30	2,553,029	1,959,098	1.55	1.31
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co.	6 mos. June 30	262,212	147,243	.24	.13
Sheraton Corp. of America	Year April 30	k5,401,570	k6,651,047	1.19	1.47
Sterling Drug	Quar. June 30	3,953,444	3,911,299	b.50	b.50
Sterling Drug	6 mos. June 30	8,774,444	8,570,646	b1.11	b1.09
Storer Broadcasting Co.	Quar. June 30	m3,143,038	1,395,203	1.27	.56
Storer Broadcasting Co.	6 mos. June 30	m4,429,484	2,845,445	1.79	1.15
Stylon Corp.	Quar. June 30	10,758	156,251	a.01	a.09
Sunbeam Corp.	Quar. June 30	1,853,755	1,759,800	a.60	a.57
Thermal Research & Eng.	6 mos. June 30	d51,756	4,282	....	.02
Union Wire Rope	6 mos. June 30	768,298	847,454	1.16	g1.28
Varian Associates	9 mos. June 30	661,725	223,007	a.50	a.20
Weyerhaeuser Timber	6 mos. June 30	28,145,640	31,992,843	.93	1.06

(a) Based on shares outstanding at close of the period. (b) Based on average number of shares outstanding during the period. (c) Based on shares now outstanding. (d) Net loss. (e) On preferred shares. (f) Preliminary statement. (g) Adjusted to reflect stock split or stock dividends. (h) Net loss after giving effect to $117,000 tax carry-back credit. (j) Includes operations of Chicago Railway Equipment Co. and National Rubber Machinery Co. (k) Includes capital gains. (m) Reflects non-recurring capital gains of $1,966,477 after taxes, amounting to 79 cents a share.

TORONTO EXCHANGE

The Toronto Stock Exchange was closed yesterday in observance of a civic holiday.

Markets in Other Cities

(Dually Listed Domestic Issues Excluded)

Monday, August 5, 1957

Pacific Coast

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3100	Aeco Corp	1.85	1.80	1.85	....
1200	Bandini	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
700	Bankline Oil	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
1000	Barnhard M	.27	.27	.27	−.03
100	Bishop Oil	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅜
2200	Blair Hold	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
100	Blue Diam	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
80	Bolsa Chica	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
400	Clorox Chem	41	41	41	− ⅛
600	Crestmont Oil	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
100	Empor Cap	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
100	Exeter Oil	1.50	1.50	1.50	....
500	Friden Calc	69	68	68	−1
1200	Gen Explor	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	....
200	Gladden Prod	2.90	2.90	2.90	....
10000	Good Humor	.35	.32	.34	....
500	Hancock Oil A	46½	46¼	46½	− ⅜
500	Hawai Pine	12	12	12	− ⅛
200	Holly Dev	.78	.78	.78	....
2000	Imp Dev	.17	.17	.17	−.01
17600	Jade Oil	.80	.70	.70	−.03
400	Matson Nav	29	29	29	....
1700	Merch Pet	4½	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
25000	Mindanao	.05	.05	.05	....
2000	MJM&M Oil	.30	.30	.30	−.02
5300	Mt Diablo	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
1100	Norden Corp	.85	.74	.74	−.03
1500	Occident Pet	2.15	2.05	2.10	−.10
100	Pac Indust	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	....
400	Petrocarb	.75	.75	.75	−.01
300	Reserve O&G	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	....
100	Rice Ranch	.88	.88	.88	−.03
100	Rivers Cm pf	23	23	23	− ½
230	Shasta Wat	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
100	SoCalGas pf A	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
100	TreeSweet	6	6	6	....
300	Union Sugar	16½	16½	16½	....
200	Victor Equip	25⅝	25½	25½	....
1300	Westates Pet	1.45	1.40	1.45	....
1100	Westates pf	14	13¼	14	+ ¼
50	West Cst Life	45⅜	45¾	45¾	− ¼
300	West D Strs	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
2000	Williston	.17	.17	.17	....

Total sales 161,833 shares.

Pittsburgh

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
15	Duquesne Brew	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....
10	Horne, Jos	28	28	28	....
100	Pgh Brew	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
300	Renner Co	5	5	5	....

Total sales 4,722 shares.

Midwest

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
300	Akron Br	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅞
1850	Allied Lab	60⅜	57½	57½	−2¾
100	Athey Prod	21½	21½	21½	....
1400	Autom Wash	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
100	Belden Mfg	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
400	BoothFish	17⅝	17	17	− ⅝
1100	Cdn Prospect	4	4	4	....
300	ChiSS&SB	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
200	Clev Clif pf	81	81	81	....
600	ConCement	27½	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
2500	Controls Am	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
350	Dodge Mfg	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
150	FourWh Dr	13½	13⅜	13⅜	....
300	GenBox	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
100	Grief Bro A	41½	41½	41½	− ⅛
150	Heileman Br	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....
50	Hein Werner	12½	12½	12½	....
300	IllBrick	21	20¾	20¾	− ¼
200	IndStl Prod	21	20¾	20¾	− ½
40	Johnson &Sh	6½	6½	6½	....
1000	Knapp Mon	3	3	3	....
350	Lincoln Print	27	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
50	Lindsay Chem	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
200	Lyttons	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
100	Medusa PCem	54½	54	54½	− ⅜
100	Mpls Brew	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	....
200	MoPort Cem	53½	53	53½	− ¼
650	Modine	16	15¼	15¼	−1¼
500	MtVern Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
300	MtVern Co pf	3⅜	3½	3⅜	....
200	Napco Ind	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
100	NoAm Car	32	32	32	+ ⅛
1000	NorIll Gas	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	....
200	Oak Mfg	17	17	17	+ ⅛
100	Richman Bro	25	25	25	− ⅛
300	River R Pap	12	12	12	....
50	Schwitzer Cp	21½	21½	21½	− ⅛
100	Sheaff Pen A	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	....
200	Sheaff Pen B	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
800	Sundstrand	24½	24	24	− ½
150	ThorPw Tool	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
40	208 So LaSalle	63	63	63	....
300	Webcor	11	11	11	− ½
800	Wisc Bankshrs	20¾	20	20	−1½

Total sales 53,000 shares.

Philadelphia-Baltimore

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
138	Balti Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
131	Homasote	12	12	12	− 3
442	Phila Trans	6¼	6⅛	6¼	....
100	SnderGas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

Total sales 29,000 shares.

Salt Lake City

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	Banner	7.00	7.00	7.00	+.25
1000	Bonanza	.08½	.08½	.08½	....
500	Brist Silv	.15	.15	.15	....
6100	Col Rex	.24	.22	.24	+.01
1100	Comstock	.22	.22	.22	....
1000	Cres Eagle	.05	.05	.05	....
1000	Croff	.07	.07	.07	−.00½
19000	East Std	.07	.07	.07	−.00½
1000	Little May	.01⅜	.01⅜	.01⅜	+.00¼
1700	Park City	.10	.10	.10	−.04
1000	Prosper	.04½	.04½	.04½	....
500	Silv King	.19	.19	.19	....
3000	Sil Stand	.03	.03	.03	+.00¼
1000	Sundance	.19½	.19½	.19½	+.01
1000	Tar Baby	.12	.12	.12	+.00½
500	Trans Un	.05	.05	.05	....
100	Utah Wyo	.65	.65	.65	....

Total sales 41,100 shares.

Detroit

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
200	Hoskins Mfg	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	....
300	Penin Metal	11	11	11	....
300	Rickel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	....
300	Scotten Dill	19⅛	18½	18½	− ⅜

Total sales 20,918 shares.

Cincinnati

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	Baldwin Piano	20	20	20	....
10	Cin & Sub Bell	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	....
900	Cin Transit	4	4	4	....
45	Hobart Mfg	76¼	76¼	76¼	....
6	US Print&L	40	40	40	....

Total sales 1,954 shares.

Boston

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
10	Boston & Albany	134	134	134	+1
24	East Mass adj	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
100	Loews Boston	8½	8½	8½	....
25	Narrag Rac	19	19	19	....
10	Quincy Min	6	6	6	....
340	Shawmut Assoc	22	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅜
200	Torrington	26½	26	26½	....

Total sales 19,447 shares.

Montreal (Canadian Funds)

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
543	Abitibi	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ¼
800	Algoma	34	34	34	− ½
3474	Alumin	44⅝	42½	42½	−2⅜
630	Asbestos	28	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
752	Bank Mont	46½	46¼	46¼	− ¼
300	Brown	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
535	BC Power	49	48½	48½	− ½
10	Bruck A	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
30	Can Cement	28	28	28	+ ¼
150	Can Cem pf	28½	28¼	28½	− ½
30	Can Stmship	42½	42	42½	....
100	Cdn Celan	16	16	16	....
140	Cdn Indust	18	18	18	+ ⅜
1380	CdnInt Pow	17	16½	17	....
35	Cdn In Pw pf	45½	45½	45½	− ½
395	Dist Seag	27½	27½	27½	− ½
335	Dom Bridge	27½	27	27	− ½
205	DomCoal pf	8	8	8	− ⅛
200	Dom Glass	64	64	64	....
4800	Dom Steel	29⅛	28⅝	29	....
1305	Dom Tar	11	10½	10½	− ½
390	Dom Text	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
10	Dow Brew	30	30	30	....
90	duPont Can	18¼	18¼	18¼	....
850	Fraser	26	25¾	25¾	− ¼
325	How Smith	30¾	30¾	30¾	....
1150	Imp Tob	10⅜	10½	10⅜	....
2202	Int Nickel	87½	85½	87	....
76	Int Util	67	66½	66½	....
1885	Massey	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
120	McColl	76	76	76	−2
300	Mont Loco	17	17	17	....
470	Nat Stl Car	25½	25	25	....
335	Noranda	46	45	46	+1
140	Ogilvie	31¼	31	31	....
30	Placer	10⅜	10¼	10¼	....
130	Powell Riv	39	38⅛	38¼	−1
25	Power Corp	73	73	73	−1
40	Price Bros	48	48	48	....
8	Price pf	78	78	78	....
10	Que Pow	31	31	31	....
336	Royal Bank	73	72	73	+1
815	StLaw Corp	15	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
180	Shawinigan	87½	87⅛	87⅛	....
445	Steel Can	68½	68	68½	+1
110	Walker	76⅛	75½	75½	−1

Canadian Stock Exchange

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg
665	Con Paper	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ¼
150	FordCan A	102	100	100	....
Mines & Oils					
100	Bonnyvil	.33	.32	.33	....
100	Holling	32.00	31.00	32.00	....
200	Montgary	1.75	1.75	1.75	....
200	Phillips	1.88	1.85	1.85	+.03

Total sales: Industrials 162,000 shares. Mines & Oils 171,700 shares.

N. Y. Stock Exchange

Closing Bid and Asked Prices of Stocks Not Traded

	Bid	Asked
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Over-the-Counter Markets

Monday, August 5, 1957

The following bid and asked quotations are obtained from the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other sources. They do not represent actual transactions. They are intended as a guide to the range within which these securities could have been sold (indicated by the "bid") or bought (indicated by the "asked") at the time of compilation. Origin of any quotation furnished on request. The "National" list is composed of securities which have a wide national distribution; the "Eastern" list comprises securities which have a wide distribution primarily in the Eastern region.

National Market

Industrial and Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
AMP Inc	26¼	28¼	26½
Aerovox Corp	5⅝	6⅜	5½
Air Products	36½	38⅝	36½
Am Box Board	27¾	29⅝	27½
Am Com'l Barge	23⅝	25⅝	24½
Am Express	40½	43	39⅝
Am Hospital Sup.	39½	42½	39
Am Marietta	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Cutter Labs bd vt	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛
Darling, L. A.	13½	15⅛	13½
Delhi Taylor Oil	17⅛	18⅝	17⅝
Dentists Supply	16⅝	17⅝	16½
Detr & Can Tunl.	14	15⅜	14
Detroit Harv	19⅝	21⅛	19⅝
Detr Intl Bridge	19	20⅝	19½
DiNoc Chem Arts	13½	13¾	13½
Disney W Prod	23½	25⅛	23½
Doeskin Prods	2⅝	3	2½
Donnelley R R	25⅝	27½	25⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Kentucky Util	26	27⅝	25⅝
Keystone Port C.	32¼	34⅝	32½
Koehring Co	24½	25⅝	24
L-O-F Gl Fibers	14⅛	15½	14⅝
Landers Frary&C	17½	18⅝	17½
Lau Blower	6⅛	6⅝	6½
Le Cuno Oil Corp	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
Liberty Loan	32¼	34⅝	32½
Lilly Eli B	69	72½	68⅝
Lithium Corp	30⅝	33	31⅛
Lone Star Steel	43	45⅞	42⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Rochester Tele	19⅞	21⅝	20⅝
Rockwell Mfg	46½	49½	46⅝
Roddis Plywood	14½	16⅛	14½
Ryder System	17¼	18⅞	17½
San Jacinto Pet	44½	47⅝	45
Searle G D	47½	50½	48
Seismograph Svc.	12⅝	13½	13⅝
Sierra Pac Pw	23	24⅞	22⅝
Skil Corp	24	26⅝	23½
Smith Kline & Fr	67½	70½	66⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Bank of America	37½	39⅝	37¼
Bankers Tr NY	62¼	65⅛	62½
Cent Natl Cleve	36⅛	38½	36⅝
Chase Manh NY	49⅝	52⅝	49⅝
Chem Corn E NY	49⅝	52⅛	49⅝
Cleveland Trust	227	241	228
Cont Ill B Chgo	85⅜	89¼	85⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Eastern Market

Industrial and Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duriron Co	24½	26½	24½
Eastern Rac Asso	3½	4	3½
Eastn Shopp Cent	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
Elec Refr & Abr	9¾	11	9¾
Electrol Inc	4½	5	4½
Electronic Assoc.	49½	53½	50
Elizabetht'nC Gas	29	31½	29
Elizabetht'n Wtr.	37	40⅝	37
Elk Horn Coal	17	18⅞	17¼
Fafnir Bearing	69	73⅝	69
Farrel-Birm	39	42	37½
Fed Ma & Weld.	3⅜	4¼	3¾
First RR&B Ga.	6	7¼	6
Fischer & Porter	21⅝	23⅛	21¾

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey NG.	27⅛	28⅞	27
N Y Water Serv.	45	50⅜	45
Nor Am Acc A	½	⅞	½
Nor Am Refract.	38¾	41⅝	39
Nor River Secur.	2⅝	3	2⅝
Nwest Nit-Chem.	2¼	2⅝	2¼
Ocean Dril&Expl.	26	28	26¼
Official Films	1½	1⅞	1½
Ohio Wat Serv	26½	28⅛	26½
Orangeburg Mfg.	32½	35⅛	32¾
Orradio Ind	19	20⅝	19¼
Panama CocaC B	5	6	5¼
Pantasote Co	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝
Paterson Parch P	7⅝	8⅝	7⅞
Pato Con Gd Dr.	3⅞	4⅝	4

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Corporation Bonds

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mutual Funds Market

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Aberdeen Fund	1.75	1.92	1.77
Affiliated Fund	5.94	6.43	5.97
Amer. Business	3.66	3.91	3.66
Amer. Mutual	(a)	(a)	8.86
Assoc Fund Tr	1.51	1.66	1.52
Atomic Dev.	5.16	5.63	5.22
Axe-Houghton A	(a)	(a)	5.36
Axe-Houghton B	(a)	(a)	8.08
Axe-Houghton Stk	(a)	(a)	3.60
Axe Science & El.	(a)	(a)	10.26
Blue Ridge	11.36	12.35	11.45
Bond Inv Tr Am.	20.31	21.84	20.30
Boston Fund	16.04	17.34	16.13
Broad St Inv	22.00	23.78	22.12
Bullock Fund	13.09	14.35	13.17
Calif. Fd.	7.15	7.81	7.17
Can G Fund 1954	13.76	14.88	13.81
Canadian Fund	19.71	21.32	19.82
Cdn Int Gr Fd	7.78	8.50	7.79
Century Shrs Tr.	23.02	24.89	23.20
Chemical Fund	17.55	18.97	17.75
Christiana Sec.	13,800	14,100	13,600
Christiana Sec pf.	124	129	125
Colonial Fund	9.99	10.84	10.05
Commonw Inv	9.07	9.86	9.13
Commonw Stk	13.22	14.37	13.37
Composite B & S	17.26	18.76	17.25
Composite Fund	15.56	16.91	15.56
Consolidated Inv.	19⅛	20¾	19¼
Concord Fund	13.16	14.23	13.19
Crown West Div	6.66	7.28	6.73
Delaware Fund	10.91	12.00	10.99
Delaware Inc Fd.	b6.78	9.65	8.91
de Vegh Inv Co.	14.36d	14.50	14.43
de Vegh Mut Fd.	74½	78	75
Divers. Growth St	7.12	7.80	7.21

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Divers. Invest Fd	8.67	9.50	8.72
Divers. Tr. Sh. E	17.03	19.25	17.19
Dividend Shares	2.74	3.01	2.76
Dreyfus Fund	9.33	10.14	9.45
Eaton & H. Bal	22.07	23.60	22.23
Eaton & H. Stk	21.30	22.78	21.48
Electronics Inv	5.10	5.57	5.14
Energy Fd Inc	168.47	170.17	170.41
Equity Fund	6.99	7.24	(a)
Fidelity Fund	14.41	15.58	14.56
Fid Mut Inv Co	15.26	16.50	15.35
F.I.F.	3.96	4.34	4.00
Florida Growth	4.54	4.97	4.55
Founders Mutual	(a)	(a)	8.06
Fran Cus com	10.63	11.65	10.66
Fran Cus pfd	6.59	7.22	6.57
Fundamental Inv.	16.77	18.38	16.95
Gas Indust	14.57	15.92	14.70
General Capital	13.29	14.37	13.50
General Invest	7.22	7.85	7.26
Group Securities:			
Automobile	9.00	9.86	9.12
Aviation	9.56	10.47	9.71
Building	6.11	6.70	6.13
Capital Growth	8.48	9.29	8.57
Chemical	12.70	13.91	12.86
Com Stock	11.28	12.35	11.33
Electronics Eq.	7.08	7.76	7.15
Food	5.83	6.40	5.82
Fully Admin	8.55	9.37	8.58
General Bond	7.60	8.33	7.59
Indust Mach	7.25	7.95	7.28
Institutional Bd	8.19	8.53	8.18
Merchandising	10.37	11.36	10.42
Mining	8.02	8.79	8.13
Petroleum	12.66	13.86	12.75
Railroad Bd	2.45	2.70	2.45

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Not available. b—Ex-dividend. c—Stock split-up. d—Net assets value. e—Ex-rights. f—Ex-distribution.

Public Authority Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Ask.
Cal Toll Bdge	3⅛	'92	85½	88
Ches B FerDis	4⅛	'86	96½	97¾
Chgo. Transit.	4½	'82	89½	92½
Chgo Reg PtD	4	'95	84	87
Florida Turnp	3¼	'95	81½	84
GrantC PUD 2	3⅞	2005	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F.I.C. Bank Debentures

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
3.75	9- 3-57	99.30	100.1
3.88	10- 1-57	99.31	100.2
3.88	11- 1-57	99.31	100.2
3.80	11- 1-57	99.30	100.1
3.70	12- 2-57	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F.N.M.A. Notes & Debs.

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U.S. Treasury Notes (a)

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York State

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY LIST

Every Monday The Wall Street Journal prints on this page a weekly range of bid and asked prices on additional over-the-counter securities less widely held or traded.

U.S. Treasury Bills (a)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York City

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Ask	aYld
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Federal Land Bank (a)

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Ask	bYld
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99.23	3.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99.31	3.93
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99.5	3.93
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99.30	3.95
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.12	3.97
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97.20	4.24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.22	4.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	95.4	4.34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	95.4	4.36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93.8	4.17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99.4	4.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101.24	4.39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99.8	4.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97.00	4.11

U.S. Treas Ctfs Indebted

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
3⅜	Feb. 14, 1958	99.26	99.28

Air Force Missile Contract

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Remington Rand's UNIVAC division announced the Air Force has increased funds under contract in the Titan and Thor ballistic missiles program to $24 million from the $6.5 million announced earlier this year.

R. E. McDonald, manager of ehe UNIVAC military division, said the first computer produced under the program has been completed and delivered "considerably ahead of schedule."

Duquesne Light

DUQUESNE LIGHT CO. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$.61	$.61	$.58
Operating revenues	24,257,017	23,578,792	21,727,960
b-Net income	4,637,118	4,603,337	4,422,512
Net after pfd divs	4,021,180	3,987,399	3,806,574
Common shares	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000
Six months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$1.32	$1.33	$1.20
Operating revenues	50,412,269	48,918,068	44,341,091
b-Net income	9,907,657	9,991,982	9,144,220
Net after pfd divs	8,675,782	8,760,107	7,934,745
Twelve months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$2.43	$2.46	$2.17
Operating revenues	96,046,796	93,335,020	84,156,632
b-Net income	18,500,837	18,727,670	16,612,768
Net aft pfd divs	16,037,087	16,263,920	14,339,416

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges.

McLellan Stores Sales

McLELLAN STORES CO. reports sales:

	1957	1956	Changes	%
July	$4,501,970	$4,396,542	+ $105,428	2.4
Seven months	29,662,447	30,026,275	— 363,828	1.2

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

Five Domestic Stocks:	Volume	Close	Chg.
Roosevelt Rac	46,300	6⅝	– ⅝
Atlas Cp wt	25,200	4⅝	....
Webb Knapp	18,500	1⅞	....
Nat Telefilm	15,800	8½	....
Holly Corp	15,600	1⅛	– ⅛
Five Foreign Stocks:			
N Brit D Oil	18,000	2 13-16	....
Jupiter Oils	13,900	3	....
Cdn Atl Oil	9,700	8⅞	– 9-16
Scurry R	8,900	3 7-16	– ⅛
Pancoast Pet	6,900	9⅞	– ⅛

American Stock Exchange Transactions

Monday, August 5, 1957

VOLUME, 770,000 SHARES

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	134,492,654	144,740,064	147,297,362

	Mon.	Fri	Thur.	Wed.
Issues traded	538	503	511	500
Advances	113	136	137	176
Declines	271	194	183	148
Unchanged	154	153	192	175
New highs, 1957	3	8	12	10
New lows, 1957	26	15	13	14

New York Stock Exchange Bonds

Monday, August 5, 1957

Volume, All Issues, $3,560,000

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	$605,828,850	$623,584,400	$618,513,000

	Foreign Mon	Foreign Fri	Domestic Mon	Domestic Fri	All issues Mon	All issues Fri
Issues traded	31	20	188	192	219	212
Advances	8	10	47	63	55	73
Declines	14	5	93	72	107	77
Unchanged	9	5	48	57	57	62
New highs, 1957	3	0	0	1	3	1
New lows, 1957	2	0	17	11	19	11

Dow-Jones Bond Averages

1955 High	1955 Low	1956 High	1956 Low	1957 High	1957 Low		Monday 1957	Chg.	Monday 1956	Chg.	Monday 1955	Chg.
101.15	98.00	99.44	89.59	91.01	86.13	40 Bonds	86.20	....	95.05	– .10	99.31	– .03
102.09	99.72	101.33	89.19	90.63	86.13	10 Higher Grade Rails	86.16	– .01	96.53	– .22	100.65	– .03
101.57	99.22	100.29	89.96	90.97	84.29	10 Second Grade Rails	84.45	– .07	95.26	+ .03	101.11	– .24
100.66	96.09	98.18	87.45	90.59	84.85	10 Public Utilities	84.93	– .14	93.67	– .05	97.27	+ .07
99.90	96.66	98.26	91.51	93.00	88.75	10 Industrials	89.25	+ .20	95.73	– .16	98.17	+ .07
91.80	88.03	89.94	79.61	80.97	73.22	Income Rails	72.90	+ .01	85.37	– .14	91.58	– .07

Foreign Bonds

Volume, $190,000

1957 High	1957 Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
99¼	96⅛	Austral 4½s 71	7	96	96	96	– ⅞
93½	89	Austral 3¾s 69	5	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
94	88¼	Austral 3½s 67	3	88	88	88	– ¼
100⅞	99¾	Austral 5s 72	6	100¾	100¾	100¾	– ⅛
99¼	96¼	Belgium 4s 64	3	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	– ⅛
77	66	Bra z6¼s 27-57st	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	....
96½	93	Brazil 3¾s S 28	1	95	95	95	– ½
51	46⅝	Caldas 3s 78	5	50½	50½	50½	....
90	83	Canada 2¾s 75	9	83	83	83	–1
46¼	39⅛	Chile 3s 93	9	40½	40⅝	40½	....
58¼	54	Colom 3s 70	26	57	56⅞	57	....
100⅝	99¼	Denmark 4½s 62	1	99½	99½	99½	– ¼
99⅝	95⅝	Germany 5½s 69	4	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+1¼
89⅞	85⅝	Germany 5s 80	8	90	90	90	+ ⅛
85⅞	79⅝	Germany 3s 63	19	86	86	86	+ ⅛
69	64¼	Germany 3s 72Dec	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	....
101	98⅝	HighAuthor 5½s 75	4	100½	100	100½	+ ¼
67	58⅞	Ital PUt 3s 77	3	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
104	100¼	Japan 6½s 64st	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	– ⅞
100⅞	94½	Japan 5½s 75st	2	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	– ⅝
4½	3	qKreug&T 5s 59f	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	– ½
53½	43	MinasG 6½s 59st	3	51	51	51	–2½
101⅛	99½	Norway 4¼s 65	14	101	100¼	100¼	....
100¼	97⅝	Norway 4¼s 65 new	5	99¼	99¼	99¼	....
80½	76	Peru 6s 61f	1	79½	79½	79½	– ¼
22	17¼	Poland as 4½s 68f	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	– ⅜
40⅛	37½	Rio deJ 6½s 53st	10	42	41½	42	+2
60	49⅞	RioGdoS 7s 66st	6	53	53	53	–2½
15	13¼	SerbsCS 8s 62f	4	14⅝	14½	14½	....
100½	94	Tokyo EL 6s63st	5	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	....
90	79	UnStlWk 4⅞sct68f	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	+2

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies xi Ex interest. ct–Certificates. st–Stamped. f–Dealt in flat. x–Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd–Next day delivery.

Years high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

American Stock Exchange Bonds

VOLUME, $80,000

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	$9,397,000	$14,501,000	$24,948,000

	Mon.	Fri.	Thur.	Wed.
Issues traded	12	9	10	12
Advances	6	4	3	5
Declines	4	1	4	4
Unchanged	2	4	3	3
New highs, 1957	0	0	1	0
New lows, 1957	1	0	1	1

1957 High	1957 Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
97¼	86¾	Appal El P 3¼s70	5	87⅝	87½	87¾	+ ¼
90½	81	Boston Ed 2¾s 70	1	84	84	84	....
86⅛	77⅛	Chi Trans 3⅜s78	2	80	80	80	– ½
94	80½	Ital Pw R 6½s ct	12	82	81½	82	+ ½
114	97	Nat Research 5s76	5	105	104	105	....
98½	88¾	Ohio Pw 3¼s68	5	92	92	92	+ ⅛
93	85	PaWat&P 3¼s70	2	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+1½
89	80	SapphPet 5s62	2	84	84	84	–2
99	91½	SoCalEd 3⅝s81G	2	90	90	90	–2
97½	89⅛	SoCalEd 3s65	21	90½	90	90	– ¾
98½	90	WashWatP 3½s64	12	92	92	92	....

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi–Ex interest. ct–Certificates. st–Stamped. x–Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd–Next day delivery.

Years high and low range does not include changes in latest days' trading.

Celanese Net Dropped Slightly in 2nd Quarter Despite Sales Rise

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

NEW YORK—Celanese Corp. of America earnings were down slightly during the quarter ended June 30, although sales increased about $2.5 million, according to Harold Blancke, president.

In the second quarter net income was $2,701,070, or 26 cents a share, on sales of $48,452,060. This compares with a net of $2,723,836, or 26 cents a share, on sales of $45,943,380 in the similar 1956 quarter.

Mr. Blancke said profits were affected in the six month period by high costs incurred in bringing into production the company's new low-pressure polyethylene plastics plant near Houston, Texas, as well as certain chemical product facilities. Another factor, he said, was the cost of introducing these new products to the market.

Mr. Blancke reported the company's chemicals and plastics business continued an upward trend, with sales in each line reaching new highs. He said sales of textile yarns had been "soft" but added better business is anticipated in the second half.

He noted market acceptance of Arnel, the company's triacetate fibre, is continuing favorable, especially in wash-and-wear fabrics.

CELANESE CORP. OF AMERICA and domestic subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.26	$.26
Net sales	48,452,060	45,943,380
Net income after taxes	2,701,070	2,723,836
Common shares	5,844,964	5,844,954
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per common share	$.56	$.65
Net sales	95,304,991	94,421,267
Net income after taxes	5,613,890	6,185,602

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

Stylon Corp.

STYLON CORP. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.01	$.09	$.07
Net income after taxes	10,758	156,251	118,078
Capital shares	1,770,900	1,726,400	1,633,000

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Nat El Wel	17⅛	17⅝	SCE 4.56 pref	42	48
Nat Rub M	22½	24	So Mater	11¼	11½
NatStarch	29	29⅞	Spear & Co	2½	2⅞
N Chamb Pet	2¼	2 5-16	Specity Strs	1⅛	1½
N H Clock	⅛	5-16	Stahl Meyer	3½	4
New Proc	94	97	St Dred pf	23	24¼
NY Auction	13	13½	Std Forg	21¼	21½
NYMerch	12½	13½	Starrett Cp	3¼	3⅝
Norf So Ry	10⅛	10½	StarrettCp pf wi	9½	10¼
NoAm Cem A	36¼	37¼	Steel Parts	6	6½
NoAm Cem B	40	42	Stein	16⅛	16⅝
No Penn RR	75	76	Sterl Al Pd	17¼	17½
			Sterl Brew	12⅝	12⅞
Okonite	86½	87⅝	Stinnes	34	35⅝
			Stop & Shop	18½	18⅞
PG&Erd pfA	23⅝	24⅛	Sun R Drug	11¼	12¼
PG&E 4½ pf	21	21⅛			
PG&E 4.36 pf	20½	21	Tex P&L pf	90	94
PacLtg 4.34 pf	87¼	88	Thomp Star	1⅝	1⅞
Page Her	128	135	Therof M	20½	21
Param M	59	61	Tob Sec	5¼	5⅝
ParkPenA	16½	16⅝	Tob Sec D	1⅝	1⅞
PennTraf	6⅞	7	Tol Ed pf	79⅝	81½
Pep Boys	4⅝	4⅞	Trans Con Ind	2¼	2½
Pepperell	54¼	55	Trans Lux	4⅝	4⅞
Phillips Pk	5⅞	6⅛	True Tem wi	23½	24
Pleas VW	5⅞	6⅛	Trunz	29½	30½
PneuScale	23⅝	24½			
Por Rico Tel	20⅝	21¼	Unexcell Ch	5⅝	6
Pratt & L	56	56⅝	Un G Can	79½	81⅛
Pyle Nat	19	19⅝	Un Invest	8½	9
			Un Stk YdOm	21½	22
Quebec Pw	29⅛	33⅝	Unit Milk	4½	5
			Un Molas	4 9-16	5
Rath Pack	22⅝	23	Un NJRR	196	198
Rdg Tube	12⅝	13⅛	Unit Prof Sh	1⅛	1¼
Rdg Tube pf	19⅛	21	Unit Sh pf	32	32¾
Reda Pump	18⅝	19⅝	Unit Specit	14½	15
Roch G pf F	75	78	US Rub Recl	2½	3
Rokeach	2⅝	2½	Univ Con Oil	54⅝	55
Rolls Roy	15⅝	16⅝	Univ Insur	28	29¾
Roosevelt F	8½	9			
Roxbury Cpt	13⅛	13¼	Valspar	4⅞	5¼
Russ F Ave	3⅝	3⅞	Valspar pf	83	87¼
Ryan C Pet	4⅛	4⅝	Ventz Pet	136	139
			Vogt Mfg	12	12⅝
San Carlos	8⅝	9⅝			
S DiegoG 5 pf	17⅝	18	Waco Aire	3⅝	4
S Diego G pf	17⅛	18	Wagner Bak	4	4¼
S Diego G4.40pf	16½	17⅛	Wag Bak pf	75⅛	80
Savoy Oil	8⅝	9	Waitt & Bd	2½	2⅞
Sec Cp Gen	1⅝	2	Waitt Bd pf	16½	18
Seeman Bro	9¼	9⅝	Weiman Co	2⅝	3
Serrick B	13	13⅝	Wentwth Mf	2	2⅜
Seton Lea	27	28	W Tex Ut pf	86	88
Shaw Wat	91	93	Wn Leasehld	5⅝	6
Shr Wm pf 4	92	92½	Wn Md 1 pf	133	147
Sher Can	39	43½	Wn Stk Inv	⅛	3-16
Shoe Cp Am	21¼	22	Westm Inc	26½	28
Sicks Brew	21	23½	Weyberg Sh	35	36
Signal Oil B	57	59	Wichit R Oil	3	3⅛
SimmonBd pf	30½	31½	Wil Br pf	14½	15½
Singer Ltd	4	4½	Wood John	39	43½
Smith Pap	31	33½	Woolw Ltd	6 3-16	6 7-16
SCE 4.08 pf	18	20⅝	Woolw Ltd pf	2½	[illegible]

Monday's Volume, 1,790,000 Shares

	1957	1956	1955
Volume since Jan. 1: Total sales	320,054,354	353,530,712	430,421,248

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Volume
Beth Steel	47⅝	47½	46½	46½	− ⅛	34,100
Gen Motors	44⅞	45	44⅝	44⅝	− ¼	28,400
Bald Lima	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛	20,400
Boeing Airp	38⅝	39	37⅝	37⅝	−1½	20,000
Alumin Ltd	47	47⅛	44⅝	45	−2	17,700
Std Oil Cal	58½	59⅝	58	58	− ⅝	17,500
U S Steel	69½	69⅝	68⅝	69	− ⅝	17,300
Std Oil N J	66⅝	66⅞	66⅛	66½	− ½	16,300
Chrysler	78	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	− ⅝	16,100
Sperry Rand	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½	− ⅛	14,300

Average closing price of most active stocks: 48.32.

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Monday, August 5, 1957

A

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
51¾	37⅞	AbbottL 1.80	6	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
104½	98	AbbottL pf 4	1	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1⅛
33⅞	29	Abacus Fd	2	31	31½	31	31½	+ ¾
17½	11⅛	ABC Vend .80	4	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	....
64⅞	38⅛	AC F Ind 4	13	60½	60½	59⅝	59⅞	−1⅛
16⅛	13½	ACF Wrig .40b	13	14	14⅝	14	14⅛	....
39⅝	31⅛	Acme Stl 2	13	31⅝	31½	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅜
27½	23⅝	Adams Ex .65g	11	26½	26½	26⅛	26½	....
27⅛	24	Ad Millis 2	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Addressog 4b	4	184	184	182⅛	182⅛	−2⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B–X

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅜	28⅛	WKy Coal 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	26	WPennEl 1½	26	26⅞	26½	26⅛	26¼	....
105	92	WPenP pf4½	z10	97	97	97	97	+ ½
47½	37⅜	WVaPulp 1.60	12	40½	40½	40¼	40½	− ¼
25⅞	21	WestAirL .80b	18	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅜
16⅞	14¼	WestAutoS 1	17	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
87⅞	49	West Mary	19	81½	81½	78	79	−1½
64⅞	54	West Pac 3b	25	62½	62½	61¼	61⅝	− ⅝
20⅞	17⅞	WestUn T .80g	19	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	....
33⅛	26½	WestABk 1.20	16	29	29	28½	28½	− ½
68⅞	52⅞	Westg El 2	90	65	65	64	64½	− ½
69⅞	52⅞	WheelStl 3.40	17	54	54	53½	53⅞	− ⅜
96⅛	89⅞	WheelStl pf5	z10	90⅛	90½	90½	90½	− ½
26⅞	23	Whirl Cp 1.40	21	23	23⅛	23	23	− ⅛
53⅞	44½	WhiteMot 3	4	49	49	49	49	− ⅛
100½	94½	WhiteM pf5¼	z10	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
13⅞	8⅛	WhiteSew .15g	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
47	37½	WhiteS cvpf 3	1	37	37	37	37	− ½
62¼	45⅝	WilcoxOil 1b	6	55	55	53½	53½	− ½
16⅞	13	Wilson&Co 1	49	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½	− ½
75	70½	Wilson pf 4¼	1	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
26⅞	18⅞	WinnDix .96	73	26½	26½	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
34	29⅞	WiscElPw 1.60	10	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
22⅞	20⅜	WiscPSv 1.20	16	21½	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
35	26⅜	Woodwdlr 1.60	7	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	....
45¼	41	Woolworth 2½	33	41⅞	42	41⅞	41⅞	....
68⅞	52¼	Worthingt 2½b	12	62⅞	63	62⅜	62⅞	− ¼
92⅞	82⅞	Worth pf 4½	z10	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	− ¼
88⅞	82	Wrigley 3a	5	82½	82¼	82¼	82½	− ⅜
8⅞	7	WyanWor .40	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	....

Y

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
34⅝	27¼	Yale&Tow 1½	24	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
35½	30⅝	YoungS&W 1a	4	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	− ⅛
123½	99	YngstSh&T 3g	27	103	103	101½	101½	−1½
30	25⅛	YngstSDr 1g	12	25½	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛

Z

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
124½	91¼	Zenith Rad 3a	1	116⅝	116⅝	116¾	116⅝	+1

z—Unit of trading ten shares or sales in full.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1957 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1957, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1956 plus stock dividend. t—Payable in stock during 1956, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. y—Liquidating dividend.

cld—Called. xd—Ex dividend. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

q—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Years high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a stock dividend or split amounting to more than 25 per cent has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Untraded Stock Bid and Asked on Page [illegible]

Georgia-Pacific Profit Climbed to New Highs In 2nd Quarter, 1st Half

Official Says Acquisitions, Plant Efficiencies Offset Lower Prices For Wood Products

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Earnings of Georgia-Pacific Corp. in the second quarter and for the first half rose to new highs, Owen R. Cheatham, president, said in a report to stockholders.

Mr. Cheatham said acquisitions made by Georgia-Pacific last year and manufacturing efficiencies made the improved earnings possible despite lower prices for wood products and plywood.

For the quarter ended June 30, net profits rose to $2,321,395 from $1,708,686 in the corresponding period of last year on a rise in sales to $39,019,042 from $21,652,755.

Both earnings and sales in the first half topped levels of a year ago, but net per share declined due to the greater number of shares outstanding as a result of the acquisition of Hammond Lumber Co. and Coos Bay Lumber Co. properties in the last half of 1956.

Net of $4,242,733, equal to $1.30 a share on 3,239,050 shares outstanding as of June 30, compares with $3,568,540, or $1.41 a share on 2,504,868 shares outstanding at the end of the first half of 1956. Sales in the first half this year rose to $73,522,987 from $45,807,907 in the similar period a year ago.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$1.30	b-$1.41
Sales	73,522,987	45,807,907
Net before income taxes	6,037,733	5,548,540
Income taxes	1,795,000	1,980,000
Net income	4,242,733	3,568,540
Common shares	3,239,050	b-2,504,868

a-After preferred dividends. b-Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split in September, 1956.

For quarter ended June 30, last, net income was $2,321,395, equal to 71 cents a common share. Sales for the period amounted to $39,019,042.

Getty Oil

GETTY OIL CO. and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.88	$.28
Net before income taxes	b-14,711,122	5,314,831
Income taxes	1,749,000	1,338,000
Net income	12,962,122	3,976,831
Balance after preferred dividends	12,704,960	3,719,669

a-After preferred dividends and based in each period on the 14,434,255 common shares now outstanding. b-Includes 5,628,894 representing the value on the date received of the dividends in Mission Development Co. shares paid by the Mission Corp. There was no comparable payment in the first half of 1956, the dividend having been paid in the last quarter of 1955.

Link-Belt

LINK-BELT CO.: Consolidated report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$2.91	$2.88
Net sales	$87,056,680	$82,303,703
Net before income taxes	11,170,779	10,884,356
Income taxes	5,747,000	5,617,000
Net income	5,423,779	5,267,356
Capital shares	1,863,311	1,829,779

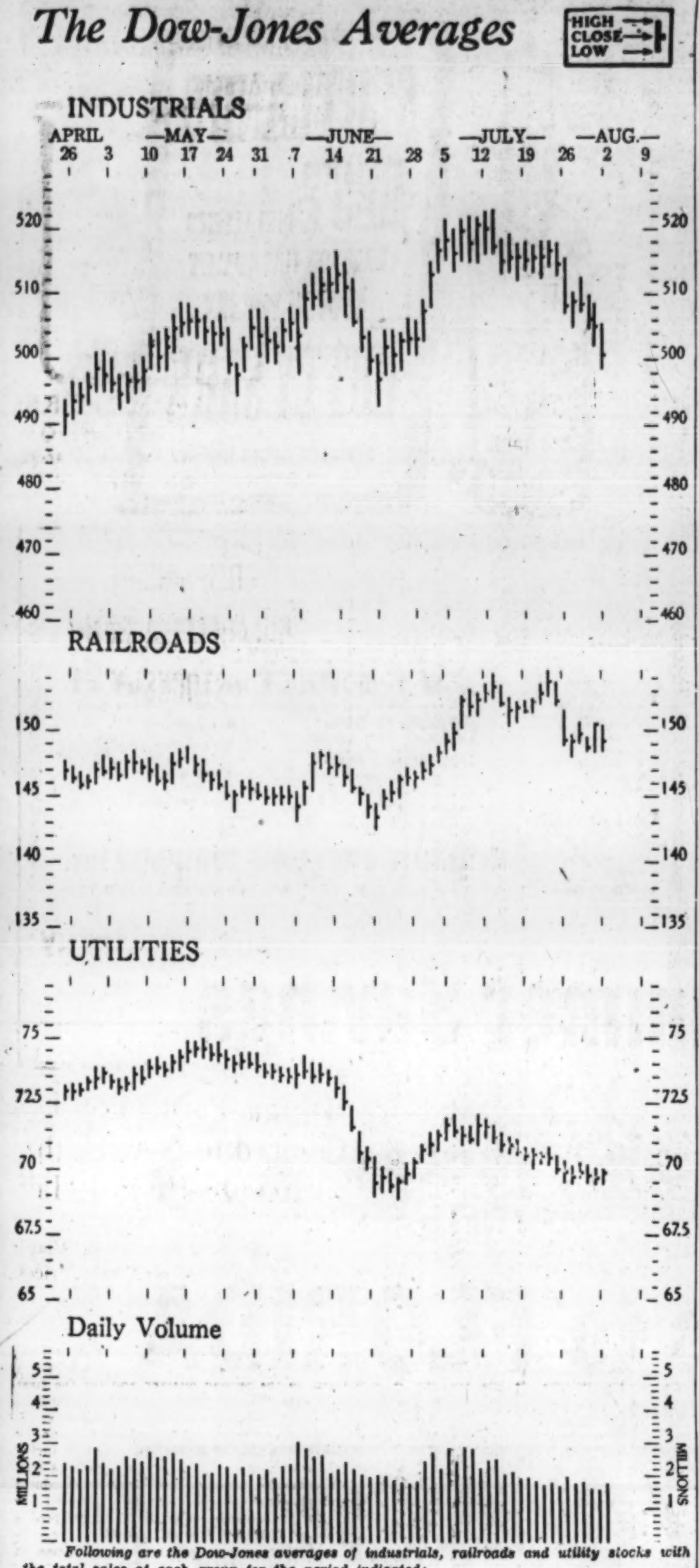
For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $2,552,204, or $1.37 a share, compared to $2,403,972, or $1.31 a share for the like 1956 period.

Balance sheet items of Link-Belt Co. and subsidiaries follow:

	June30,'57	June30,'56
a-Property, plant & equipment	$24,683,421	$23,023,619
Cash	11,945,212	14,949,781
U. S. Govt & other mark secs	4,531,715	8,827,734
Inventories	34,804,147	28,880,301
Current assets	75,952,094	70,866,832
Current liabilities	20,110,627	19,193,354
Additional paid-in capital	16,924,572	14,978,250
Retained earnings	37,062,653	32,522,558
Common shares, par $5	1,863,311	1,829,779

a-After reserves.

The Dow-Jones Averages



Following are the Dow-Jones averages of industrials, railroads and utility stocks with the total sales of each group for the period indicated:

Date	Open	11	12	1	2	Close	Change	%	High	Low	Shares Sold
30 INDUSTRIALS:											
Aug. 5	504.17	503.53	502.97	500.33	501.45	500.78	−4.32	− 0.85	505.37	498.63	237,400
Aug. 2	505.39	505.72	505.10	505.31	504.43	505.10	− 1.11	− 0.22	508.66	501.98	184,000
Aug. 1	507.76	507.90	507.85	507.26	507.12	506.21	− 2.31	− 0.45	509.98	504.69	169,000
July 31	509..9	509.63	510.30	510.88	510.33	508.52	− 0.41	− 0.08	512.69	507.26	181,700
July 30	506.91	506.71	508.05	507.96	507.99	508.93	+ 0.68	+ 0.13	510.44	504.90	210,000
20 RAILROADS:											
Aug. 5	150.15	150.10	149.48	149.10	149.59	149.25	− 1.30	− 0.86	150.48	148.43	57,900
Aug. 2	149.01	148.74	148.76	149.01	149.08	150.55	+ 1.81	+ 1.21	150.62	148.36	56,500
Aug. 1	149.34	149.72	149.63	149.23	149.10	148.74	− 1.05	− 0.70	149.59	148.47	48,100
July 31	149.79	149.52	150.06	150.24	150.26	149.79	+ 0.56	+ 0.37	150.73	149.08	45,200
July 30	148.41	148.45	149.05	148.99	148.96	149.23	− 0.09	− 0.06	149.77	147.98	66,700
15 UTILITIES:											
Aug. 5	69.79	69.66	69.75	69.66	69.66	69.88	+ 0.19	+ 0.27	70.04	69.44	27,200
Aug. 2	69.76	69.79	69.85	69.88	69.90	69.69	− 0.09	− 0.13	70.03	69.44	36,900
Aug. 1	69.91	70.01	70.07	69.91	69.88	69.78	− 0.10	− 0.14	70.20	69.51	54,700
July 31	69.94	69.88	69.92	70.04	70.01	69.88	+ 0.15	+ 0.21	70.29	69.69	32,600
July 30	69.78	69.73	69.88	70.09	69.94	69.73	− 0.18	− 0.26	70.17	69.47	32,400
65 STOCKS COMPOSITE AVERAGE:											
Aug. 5	174.97	174.77	174.33	173.89	174.20	174.06	− 1.17	− 0.67	175.46	173.20	322,500
Aug. 2	174.90	174.91	174.81	174.93	174.78	175.23	+ 0.22	+ 0.12	176.13	173.88	277,400
Aug. 1	175.55	175.72	175.71	175.41	175.34	175.01	− 0.81	− 0.46	176.20	174.51	271,800
July 31	176.13	175.97	176.28	176.50	176.38	175.82	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	177.11	175.28	259,500
July 30	175.06	175.01	175.53	175.57	175.51	175.69	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	176.33	174.40	309,100

Averages are computed by dividing prices by the following: Industrials 4.283; Rails 5.601; Utilities 8.53; 65 stocks 20.55.

TOTAL STOCK TRANSACTIONS

	Monday	Friday	Thursday
10:00 to 11:00	340,000	320,000	360,000
11:00 to 12:00	350,000	330,000	380,000
12:00 to 1:00	320,000	230,000	250,000
1:00 to 2:00	250,000	190,000	190,000
2:00 to 3:00	220,000	220,000	210,000
3:00 to 3:30	310,000	320,000	270,000
Total	1,790,000	1,610,000	1,660,000

Volume by Groups

	Monday	Friday	Thursday
Industrials	1,550,000	1,360,000	1,430,000
Railroads	100,000	90,000	70,000
Utilities	140,000	160,000	160,000

New 1957 Highs and Lows On N. Y. Stock Exchange

Monday, Aug. 5, 1957

New highs (6)

Amphen El; Duplan; Food M 3¾ pf; Pub Ind pf; Ranco; Winn Dixie.

New lows (61)

Acme Stl; Alco Prod; Alleg L Stl; Am By N pf; Am Haw SS; Armst Ck.

Boeing Air; Bucy Erie; Carrier; Carrier pf; Cent Ind; Cer de Pas; Clev&Pitt; Col Pic pf; Comptometer; Cone Mills; Con Pw 4.16 pf; Copper Rng.

Diam Mat; Dis C Seag; Doug Airc; East Cp; Ekco Pd; Fajardo S; G Cbl 1 pf; Gillette.

Hecht pf; Holly S pf; Hud Bay M; Inspir Cop; Int Nick; Koppers; Lockh Air.

Magma Cop; Manati S; Manning; Martin Co; Miami Cop; Nat Avia; NY NH & Hart.

Oxf Pap; Pac Coast; Panh EPL; Penn Tex; Ph El 4.40 pf; St. Reg Pap; Simonds S; Sou Ry pf; Sun Ch; Sylv El Pd.

Timk R Bear; Un Bisc pf; Unit Dye&Ch; Unit El Coal; US Gyps pf; US Smelt; Univ Cyc S; Wagner Elec; Ward Ind; W Ky Coal; White Sew cv pf.

Odd-Lot Trading

NEW YORK—Carlisle & Jacquelin and De Coppet & Doremus reported handling the following odd-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange August 2:

	Customer Purchases	Short Sales	Other Sales	Total Sales
Number of shares	211,377	1,164	133,984	135,148

WASHINGTON—Weekly odd-lot trading statistics, as reported by the Securities and Exchange Commission, compare as follows:

Week ended:	Shares	Value
—Customers Orders to Buy—		
July 19	1,469,140	$76,357,055
July 12	1,679,737	$90,589,510
—Customers Orders to Sell—		
July 19	1,193,715	$58,980,325
July 12	1,366,820	$72,447,447
—Dealer Round Lot Transactions (Shares)—	**Purchases**	**Sales**
July 19	542,260	286,930
July 12	643,180	329,050

For the week ended July 19, short term sales by customers were 5,224.

Foreign Exchange

Monday, August 5, 1957

	Monday (In Dollars)	Prev. Day (In Dollars)
Canada (Free Dollar)	1.05 15-32	1.05 13-32
England (Pound)	2.78 13-32	2.78 9-32
30-day Futures	2.78 3-32	2.77 15-16
90-day Futures	2.77 11-32	2.77 3-16
Transferable	2.7740	2.7750
Switch (or Security)	2.71¼	2.71⅝
Australia (Pound)	2.22⅝	2.22⅝
New Zealand (Pound)	2.77 13-32	2.77 9-32
South Africa (Pound)	2.78 25-32	2.78 21-32
Belgium (Franc)	.0199 3-16	.0199 3-16
Holland (Guilder)	.2612½	.2613
Switzerland (Franc)	.2334	.2334
West Ger DM (Freely Convert.)	.2383	.2383
DM (Liber Cap.)	.2406	.2407
DM (Lim Convert.)	.2377	.2377
LATIN AMERICA:		
Argentina ("Free" Peso)	.0236	.0238
Brazil ("Free" Cruzeiro)	.0137	.0138
Chile ("Free" Peso)	.0016	.0016
Colombia ("Free" Peso)	.1800	.1800
Mexico (Peso)	.0802	.0802
Peru (Sol)	.0528	.0528
Uruguay ("Free" Peso)	.2450	.2450
Venezuela (Bolivar)	.3000	.3000
NEAR EAST:		
Iraq (Dinar)	2.79½	2.79 11-16
Lebanon (Pound)	.3175	.3175
FAR EAST:		
India (Rupee)	.2088	.2088
Pakistan (Rupee)	.20915	.2091
Hong Kong (H. K. Dollar)	.1735	.1735

These buying prices were quoted at 4 p.m. by the First National City Bank of New York for foreign banknotes fluctuations are too small to warrant daily comparison): (official rates in parenthesis where officially-sanctioned

England (Pound)	2.70	2.75
France (Franc (.0028⅝)	.00222	.00230
Holland (Guilder)	.2550	.2570
Italy (Lira (.00161)	.00160	.00160
Spain (Peseta) (.0236)	.0193	.0193
Germany (DM)	.2350	.2350
Argentina (Peso)	.0225	.0225
Brazil (Cruzeiro)	.0130	.0130
Chile (Peso)	.00122	.00122
Colombia (Peso)	.1600	.1600
Uruguay (Peso)	.2350	.2350
Egypt (Pound) (2.881)	1.70	1.70
Turkey (Lira) (.3575)	.0700	.0725
India (Rupee)	.1900	.1900
Pakistan (Rupee)	.1300	.1300
Hong Kong (H. K. Dollar)	.1500	.1500
Japan (Yen) (.0028)	.00240	.00240
Philippines (Peso) (.4982)	.2800	.2800

Inactive currencies: Cuba (1.001); Denmark (.1452); Iran (.0135); Norway (.1403); Portugal (.0350); Sweden (.1937).

General Cigar

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., and wholly-owned subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr.	$1.51	$1.18	$.82
Sales	14,131,020	10,894,770	9,932,824
Net before fed inc tax.	1,677,338	1,353,969	918,962
Net income after taxes.	803,446	645,770	472,745
Common shares	472,982	472,982	472,982
Six months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr.	$2.31	$1.75	$1.10
Sales	25,015,126	19,506,849	17,382,388
Net before fed inc tax.	2,630,180	2,108,686	1,371,235
Net income after taxes.	1,269,382	1,003,426	695,027
Net after pfd divs	1,094,382	828,426	520,027

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

Abreast of the Market

EDITED BY OLIVER J. GINGOLD

MARKET DIARY

	Mon.	Fri.	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
Issues Traded	1,136	1,101	1,112	1,122	1,136	1,168
Advances	234	410	324	441	471	215
Declines	639	438	552	423	389	764
Unchanged	263	253	236	268	276	189
New highs, 1957	6	14	9	11	9	10
New lows, 1957	61	38	30	36	32	55

DOW-JONES CLOSING AVERAGES

MONDAY	1957	Changes		1956	Changes	
Industrials	500.78	−4.32	−0.85%	513.88	−6.39	−1.22%
Railroads	149.25	−1.30	−0.86%	167.64	−2.59	−1.53%
Utilities	69.88	+0.19	+0.27%	70.81	−0.30	−0.42%

Stocks dropped sharply for the second Monday in a row. The Dow-Jones industrial average at the close was within 3¾ points of its June 24 bottom. Railroads lost nearly three-fourths of Friday's advance. Utilities gained a sizable fraction. Turnover was considerably larger than the pre-week-end total but well under volume on the previous Monday's break.

Losses of one to two points were commonplace and on the list of new lows such issues as Boeing, Douglas, International Nickel, Fajardo Sugar and Koppers stood out. On the other hand, General Foods, American Tobacco, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western and Union Pacific resisted the general pressure and of the 15 utilities in the average the half dozen which lost ground dipped only fractions. Phillips Petroleum was up nearly a full point following announcement of its oil strike in Alberta but gave up the gain before the close.

On the American Exchange, the normally inactive Webb & Knapp preference stock jumped 5 to a new high of 155 in acceleration of last week's activity and strength before announcement that a tender offer would be made. The issue was quiet at the close. American Photocopy also was in demand and up more than two points while Woodley Petroleum, off 2½, Roosevelt Raceway, down a large fraction, and Vanadium Alloy Steel, which lost around a point, reflected pressure.

Heard on the Street—

Bausch & Lomb Optical (over the counter) in reporting net income of $1.11 a share for the first half, up from 98 cents a year earlier, says its higher volume has been financed through inventory reductions, which are continuing. Sales were $26,944,486 during the first six months, up from $24,810,768 in the like 1956 period, according to Carl S. Hallauer, president, who announces the company plans to introduce a new slide projector this fall. . . . **Rochester Telephone** (over the counter) will be in the market for new money, probably in the form of bonds, later this year to pay for its record $14 million in capital expenditures this year, but no specific amount has been set as yet, says Donald H. Campbell, president. The company, which raised $3,027,336 in an April stock offering to shareholders, is now using $3,300,000 in short term bank loans for its capital needs. For the 12 months ended June 30, the company reported income of $2,125,021, equal to $1.40 a share on the 1,171,874 common shares outstanding, on revenues of $21,039,948, up from $2,003,123, or $1.74 a share on 976,562 shares in 1956, on revenues of $19,857,121. Mr. Campbell estimates net for the first six months this year came to 79 cents a share, off from 89 cents on the smaller number of shares in the 1956 first half. It is expected the company's net this year will be slightly more than $1.50 a share. . . . **Joseph Dixon Crucible** (over the counter) expects to benefit in the second half from diversification and a cost reduction policy to offset rising costs, according to Frank .G Atkinson, president. . . . **New York Capital Fund of Canada, Ltd.**, an open-end investment company specializing in Canadian securities, added to its portfolio during the last quarter 10,000 shares of **Bailey Selburn Oil & Gas** 5¾% convertible preferred (American) and 5,000 **KLM Royal Dutch Airlines**. Eliminated during the same period were 2,500 Asbestos Corp. (Montreal) and 4,500 General Mining & Finance (over the counter).

Market Views—

OPINION: "Since basic factors and prospects do not seem to have deteriorated in the case of numerous well-situated equities," commented Herbert H. Weitsman, of L. F. Rothschild & Co., "so-called 'failure' of Dow-Jones industrial average to penetrate the 521 level) appears to offer flimsy excuse to abandon established planning" for investment. . . . Edmund W. Tabell, of Walston & Co.: "It is my opinion that the present consolidating area will eventually be followed by an advance of equal or greater proportions than those of 1949-51 or 1953-56 advance." . . . "As long as we continue to experience selective strength in the face of grinding decline on lower volume in the broad list and the averages," commented Ben Davis, of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., "we can assume we are merely in a corrective phase of this bull market." . . . Reynolds & Co. says that "the frequently mentioned 515 support level in the industrial average has reversed itself and now must be considered a roof." . . . G. S. Colby, of duPont, Homsey & Co., of Boston: "The decline has been sharp but falling volume and contrary performance by many individual issues supplies evidence that the technical position of the market is improving."

ANALYSIS: Dreyfus & Co. has commented on **Hoffman Electronics, Denver & Rio Grande** and **Virginian Railway**. . . . **Harshaw Chemical** has been analyzed by Halle & Stieglitz . . . **Bell & Howell and Travelers Insurance** have been reviewed by Bache & Co. . . . Thomson & McKinnon has a special report on **Marine Midland**. . . H. Hentz & Co. has a memo on **Jack & Heintz, Inc.** . . . A. C. Allyn & Co.'s Chicago office has prepared an illustrated pamphlet study of **Thor Power Tool Co.** . . . Fahnestock & Co.'s Weekly Review discusses **P. R. Mallory**, which the firm believes "offers considerable speculative promise for the longer term," and **Gulf States Utilities**. . . . Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath's Washington office has analyzed **I-T-E Circuit Breaker and Anchor Hocking Glass.**

* * *

Dresser Expects Gain in Fiscal Year Net

Sales of Dresser Industries, Inc., in the third fiscal quarter ended July 31, rose to around $70 million from $62,688,896 in the like period a year earlier, and net increased to slightly more than $5 million from $4,656,024, or $2.26 per share, R. E. Reimer, vice president and secretary-treasurer, told this newspaper. He forecast fourth quarter sales of some $75 million and net of "more than $6 million." This would bring sales for the year up to the $275 million predicted earlier and net slightly above the $21 million, or $4.69 a share, previously forecast. In fiscal 1956 the company earned $17,256,979, or $3.86 a share, on sales of $226,292,232.

Industry forecasts of an upturn in oil well drilling activity for the second half, if realized, would not substantially affect Dresser Industries' fourth quarter, Mr. Reimer said, but would improve prospects for the first quarter of fiscal year 1958, getting the company off to a good start next year. He added that diversification softened the effects of the drop-off in oil well drilling the first half of this calendar year. He noted that about half of Dresser's sales are in machinery and equipment, the remainder in expendibles such as drilling mud and technical tools. Sales of expendible items still are higher than for year-earlier periods, he noted, despite the falling off in drilling activity. Machinery and equipment sales, meanwhile, "have been at capacity."

Mr. Reimer said Dresser's backlog of orders has fallen from an earlier record $90 million to a current $81 million but holds the lower figure actually is more favorable. "The backlog got so high that we lost some business by having to delay deliveries," he explained. Capital expenditures this fiscal year are expected to be about $21 million, Mr. Reimer said, up from earlier forecasts of $19 million.

* * *

McDonnell Aircraft Sees Further Sales Gain

Sales of McDonnell Aircraft Corp. (American) in fiscal 1958 will show "a considerable increase" over the $335,287,764 achieved in the year ended June 30, while earnings "will expand at lesser rate," J. S. McDonnell, president, said in an interview.

He cautioned that any prediction for fiscal 1958 "is contingent on all executed contracts remaining intact without stretch-out or partial or completed termination by the Government." The company last week reported earnings of $9,671,654, or $6.34 a share, for fiscal 1957.

McDonnell enters the 1958 fiscal year operating at a $30 million monthly sales rate. Production deliveries of the F3H Demon and F-101 Voodoo are scheduled into fiscal 1959 and "no major contract or line of business will be completed in fiscal 1958," Mr. McDonnell stated.

The Air Force's recent stretch out order, the first defense spending reduction move to affect McDonnell Aircraft, applies solely to the firm's F-101B version of the Voodoo. It is understood that all three models of the Voodoo now under production by McDonnell represented "over $500 million" of the company's $728,192,668 order backlog June 30.

Reflecting higher earnings, McDonnell is expected to declare a 4% stock dividend, payable January 1, 1958, "if shareholders approve the proposed increase in stock at the annual meeting in August," Mr. McDonnell said. In the last two years 3% stock dividends have been paid.

* * *

Benrus Sales Rose Sharply in 2nd Quarter

Sales and earnings of Benrus Watch Co., Inc., (American) for the six months ended July 31 were about 10% above the first half of fiscal 1956, while earnings were about half of the ... after $195,000, equal to 34 cents a share, was earned on volume of $9,423,703, S. Ralph Lazrus, chairman, told this newspaper. "Our sales went way ahead in the second quarter," he said, after the company's first quarter profit had dropped about 10% on a sales decline of 6% from a year earlier.

Mr. Lazrus said PIC Design Corp., which Benrus purchased in 1956, is expected to earn about $350,000 before taxes in 1957, more than three times its 1956 net, and is showing "a steady and increasing growth from month to month." PIC makes precision instrument components.

Benrus plans to increase efforts to obtain defense work, Mr. Lazrus said. The company recently received a $250,000 addition to its original $2 million Navy guided missile parts contract, he added, "and we're bidding on other contracts in the same field."

* * *

Vitro Profit Rose in 1st Half, Backlog Off

Net profit of Vitro Corp. of America (over the counter) for the first six months of this year was better than the $263,729, equal to 34 cents a share on 183,268 less average number of shares outstanding in the like 1956 period, J. Carlton Ward, president, told The Wall Street Journal. Backlog of orders declined to about $93 million, down from the $114 million six months earlier. Business volume, however, increased and will afford a sound basis for a continued increase in production of the company's main products, Mr. Ward said.

The main reason for the fall-off in backlog, he explained, is the running down of Vitro's five-year contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for the refining of uranium salts. Dollar total of this contract made up a large part of the backlog reported at the end of 1956. All major Vitro operating divisions showed an increase in business in the first half, Mr. Ward indicated, contributing substantially to earnings. A sharp rise was noted in the designing and building of oil refineries, mainly in the U. S. and Canada. Profit margins also showed better in the first half "as operations matured."

Vitro will announce this week plans to acquire the assets of Nems-Clarke, Inc., Silver Spring, Md., designer and producer of electronics equipment. Terms of the proposed agreement with Nems-Clarke call for the exchange of 115,000 shares of Vitro common for all assets of Nems-Clarke, which showed a net profit of about $177,000 last year.

Approximately $5 million will be budgeted this year for capital expansion which is $500,000 more than was announced in the annual report. A good part of this year's outlay will go toward renovating and adding to the company's Canonsburg, Pa., plant, which processes uranium, nickel, cobalt and copper. Construction will begin this month on a pilot plant for U.S. Manganese Corp., a 40% owned subsidiary, to produce manganese using an electrochemical process called the Sheer-Korman high intensity arc process. Manganese is used as a steel alloying agent. No new financing is scheduled, Mr. Ward said.

NOTICE OF BOND SALE

$206,000.00

CITY OF DICKINSON, NORTH DAKOTA SEWAGE REVENUE BONDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Dickinson, North Dakota, will meet in the Commissioners' Chambers at the City Hall in the City of Dickinson, North Dakota, on the 14th day of August, 1957, at 8:00 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving and considering sealed bids for the purchase of $206,000.00 Sewage Revenue Bonds. All bonds serial, callable maturities, 1959 through 1978, inclusive, maturing $8000.00 each, 1959 through 1962; $9000.00 each, 1963 through 1965; $10,000.00 each, 1966 and 1967; $11,000.00 each, 1968 through 1972; and $12,000.00 each, 1973 through 1978. Interest payable semi-annually.

No bid for less than par plus accrued interest from the date of issue to date of bond delivery will be considered. The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids, to waive any informality in any bid and to adjourn the sale if deemed expedient.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF CITY COMMISSIONERS

D. D. MARS

City Auditor

THE DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

DAYTON, OHIO

140th Common Dividend

The Board of Directors has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 60c per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1957, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1957.

GEORGE SELLERS, Secretary

August 2, 1957

THE **BRITISH AMERICAN OIL** COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1957, (being at the rate of one dollar per share per annum), has been declared on the Issued No Par Value Common Stock of the Company other than restricted common shares. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, October 1st, 1957, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of August, 1957.

G. W. K. MACDONALD

Secretary.

DATED at Toronto, August 1st, 1957.

FTC Hopes Dim for Keeping Power Over Health Insurance Advertising

Congress Likely to Give Control to States if Court Rules For Agency

By JAMES A. REYNOLDS
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Federal regulators have all but given up hope of retaining their bitterly-contested power over the advertising of health and accident insurance companies.

Three years ago the Federal Trade Commission, the Government's police squad for deceptive trade practices, decided it had such power and filed complaints against the advertising of 41 of the nation's biggest health and accident insurers. In most cases, it charged the ad claims didn't accurately reflect the "fine print" exclusions of the policies. The companies promptly challenged what they termed "a federal power grab." They claimed they're subject to regulation by the states, not by Uncle Sam.

The Supreme Court will soon be asked to untie the knotty legal problems posed by these conflicting claims. The F.T.C. will seek its opinion on two cases in which lower courts ruled the Commission lacked jurisdiction over insurance ads. But no matter what the high court decides, Congress will likely have the last word. Most insiders agree the lawmakers overwhelmingly favor giving the states, rather than the F.T.C., power to regulate insurance advertising.

One commissioner puts it this way: "If the Supreme Court says we lack power over insurance ads, a few lawmakers will grumble but nothing will be done to overturn that decision. But if the court tells us we can regulate these ads, you can be certain Congress will quickly pass a law turning that power back to the states."

Freewheeling Disappears

In any case, there have plainly been changes for the better in health and accident insurance advertising since the F.T.C. issued its complaints, whether or not that crackdown was responsible. Many states have put more muscle in their regulatory authorities, while the health and accident insurance industry itself has campaigned vigorously to clean up its ads. Most authorities agree the freewheeling advertising which led to the F.T.C. complaints has all but disappeared.

The Commission itself has promoted trade practice rules, or voluntary guides, for fair insurance advertising. Officials say 256 insurers have voluntarily promised to abide by the new rules. F.T.C. men agree: "Today's insurance ads are far cleaner than they used to be."

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners is pushing a new code of ethics which demands truthful advertising in meticulous detail. No company, to date at least, has been disciplined for violating the code, and an industry official says it's being "respected to the last letter." He insists "no companies today have any objectionable advertising."

All this leads F.T.C. member William C. Kern to say: "Even if we lose the battle, we will win the war." He figures the commission's complaints and the resulting legal battle will have lasting effect on insurance advertising, even if the Supreme Court or Congress ultimately decides the agency exceeded its authority in issuing the 41 complaints.

The insurance industry, nonetheless, is dead set on winning what Mr. Kern calls "the battle." The industry's fight is being led by the Health Insurance Association of America, which represents 259 of the 800-odd companies that now sell health and accident insurance. These 259, the association claims, do 85% of the industry's business.

"This is a question of a Federal agency trying to aggrandize its power," proclaims a spokesman for the H.I.A.A. "If a Federal agency gets power to regulate this industry, what's to prevent it from regulating others—the steel industry or ladies' hats or what-have-you?"

The F.T.C., of course, pooh-poohs this argument. Officials say the agency seeks jurisdiction only over the advertising of health and accident insurance in interstate commerce. They insist they have neither the power nor the desire to regulate insurance policies, premiums, or other methods of doing business.

But the insurance industry claims the matter goes well beyond this jurisdictional issue. "What we really have here is a deep, fundamental conflict between Federal authority and the powers of the state," says the H.I.A.A. spokesman. "The F.T.C.'s battle is not with the insurance industry, but is in reality a conflict between an agency of the Federal government and the laws of the 48 states."

The controversy has its origins in a 1944 Supreme Court antitrust decision involving the South-Eastern Underwriters Association. In that case, the court overturned decades of practice and precedent by deciding that the business of insurance, when conducted across state lines, is subject to Federal regulation.

The insurance industry vigorously protested and within a year Congress restored to the states at least part of the power taken from them. But the new law said Federal regulators could move in on the insurance business "to the extent that such business is not regulated by state law."

A Split in the Commission

The F.T.C. and the insurance industry take opposite views of what that phrase means. The five-member commission itself has split on the question.

Three commissioners — Mr. Kern, Robert T. Secrest, and Sigurd Anderson — says the law was designed simply to permit traditional state regulation of insurance. They contend it's the F. T. C.'s job to regulate "purely interstate" insurance activities over which the states have no control. They call for, in effect, combined Federal-State regulation.

The insurance industry retorts this stand is "directly contrary to the express intent of Congress." Two commissioners — Chairman John W. Gwynne and Edward T. Tait — tend to agree.

Mr. Gwynne notes: "Had Congress done nothing, we'd have jurisdiction." Mr. Tait argues joint Federal-state regulation of any industry "is repugnant to our . . . governmental philosophy." Like Mr. Gwynne, he believes the F. T. C. can step in only when no state regulatory authority exists.

When the commission began its crackdown, two states — Mississippi and Rhode Island — didn't regulate any insurance business, while others regulated life insurers alone. Mississippi and Rhode Island have since enacted regulatory laws, while 41 states now have so-called "little F. T. C. laws" giving them much the same power to attack false advertising within their borders as the trade commission has on the national level.

Forty-eight Whistles

But some F. T. C. sleuths still don't feel the states can do a proper job of regulating. One investigator puts it this way: "Forty-eight referees can't blow the whistle on advertising. Truth-telling demands national unanimity."

Such unanimity was at least one objective when the F. T. C. in October, 1954, filed its first 17 complaints. They named, among others, the four largest sellers of individual health and accident insurance policies — Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association (Mutual of Omaha), Bankers Life and Casualty Co. (The White Cross Plan), Reserve Life Insurance Co., and United Insurance Co. Within the next 11 months 24 more complaints were filed — a precedent-shattering crackdown on a single industry in such a short time.

According to the F.T.C., those 41 concerns sell at least 60% of the individual health and accident insurance policies. The commission estimates sellers of such individual policies have a $1.5 billion annual premium income, compared to nearly $2.5 billion premium income from group health and accident insurance policies. Group policies, of course, are rarely advertised and don't figure in the F.T.C. complaints.

The complaints grew out of a 10-month investigation prompted by a flood of complaints from policy-holders. Most policies, the commission found, are renewable solely at the option of the company. The agency thus labled as misleading such claims as "you and your family are covered from 1 to 75." Other ads proclaimed big daily payments "for each sickness or accident." But, the F.T.C. said, many policies don't cover such contingencies as nervous disorders, dental operations, or pregnancy. The F.T.C. also objected to unqualified claims such as "we pay up to $525 for each surgical operation," when, in fact that amount was allowed for only one or two comparatively rare operations.

Dunhill Holders Back Plan To Allow Firm to Diversify

NEW YORK—Shareholders of Dunhill International, Inc., approved an increase in the number of directors and a proposal to allow the company to diversify.

Stockholders at the annual meeting voted to increase the number of directors from five to "no less than five and no more than seven." They also approved a plan to let Dunhill carry on manufacturing, mercantile or retail businesses.

Arthur Mainzer, president, explained that he had no specific diversification in mind at present, nor was the proposal adopted because Dunhill had missed an opportunity to make a suitable acquisition previously.

Mr. Mainzer said there is an improved outlook in the company's retail sales. "Our stores have showed a marked increase in volume and profits. We will do very well if the economy holds up," he stated.

He said sales of De-nicotea, filter cartridges for cigaret holders, have been on an upturn in recent weeks.

Dunhill operates as wholesalers and retailers of tobacco products, smoking accessories, gift items, perfumes and cosmetics.

Judge Grants Holders' Plea for Receivership For Swan-Finch Oil

Company Has Not Satisfactorily Answered Charges of "Waste, Dissipation of Assets," He Says

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — Swan-Finch Oil Corp., involved in legal tangles since spring, will be placed in the hands of a receiver.

New York State Supreme Court Justice Owen McGivern granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver brought by eight stockholders. He said that the company had not satisfactorily answered "serious charges of waste, dissipation and dilution of its corporate assets leading to imminent, threatened insolvency. He said further that its officers "have failed to se forth such facts as would warrant a denial of this motion."

Swan-Finch's trouble began in April, when the Securities and Exchange Commission brought charges that the company along with a number of other defendants had sold stock which was not registered with the commission. Swan-Finch consented in May to a permanent injunction barring it from further sale of unregistered stock.

Since that time the company has been the subject of suits by stockholders and by Ralph E. Damp, once president of the company, who was ousted and later reinstated as a director. Principal object of the suits was to allow the plaintiffs to examine the Swan-Finch books.

Justice McGivern, in granting the motion to appoint a receiver, said "no up-to-date balance sheet has ever been submitted to this court, although the defendants have been importuned for such a document, and no satisfactory answer has been submitted to the strong charges that those in control of the corporation are presently engaged in transferring its assets to the great detriment of public stockholders."

The company's stock was formerly traded on an unlisted basis on the American Stock Exchange, but since April 16 has been suspended from trading.

Attorney Bernard Buchwald, representing the stockholders asking for the appointment of a receiver, charged that Swan-Finch's cash had dropped to less than $6,000. He alleged also that officials of the company, specifically Lowell M. Birrell, former president, had "embarked upon a course of fraudulent and systematic wasting, diverting and misappropriating the assets of Swan-Finch."

Right after granting the receivership motion, Justice McGivern denied a motion by a suing stockholder, Joseph Weinstein, who, given the right to examine the books, claimed the company had not cooperated, and asked that it be cited for contempt of court. According to counsel for Mr. Weinstein, underlying the denial of the motion was the idea that the receiver will have the power to issue subpoenas and examine witnesses and that the necessary information would thus be brought out into the open.

The judge did not indicate when he would announce his choice of a receiver. Roy H. Callahan, president of Swan-Finch, in an affidavit said "unequivocally" that the corporation is solvent and there had been no fraudulent conduct by him or any other officer or director of the corporation.

Firestone Raises Tire Prices

AKRON—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. announced it is increasing prices on most tires and tubes by 3%, effective immediately. The price increase, which is in line with recent boosts by other major producers, reflects increases in wages, and higher raw material transportation and other operating costs, E. B. Hathaway, vice president of trade sales, said.

New Oliver Tractor Bows

CHICAGO — A lightweight, 21-horsepower tractor for one-row tillage of vegetables, tobacco and other specialized crops is being introduced by the Oliver Corp.

The Super 44 model is a new addition to Oliver's line, and is not intended to replace existing models, the company said. It is now Oliver's smallest wheel-type tractor. With standard equipment, the Super 44 carries a suggested list price of $1,487.